

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

---

VOL. XXVIII.

JULY 25, 1913.

No. 30.

---

## THE RATS OF OUR CITIES.

### WHAT BECOMES OF THE CARCASSES OF RATS DYING NATURAL DEATHS?

By VICTOR G. HEISER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Chief Quarantine Officer and Director of Health for the Philippine Islands.

In connection with the rat destroying campaign which has been conducted in Manila during the past year a number of interesting considerations have presented themselves. As an explanation of the observed facts might be of value in exterminating rats in the future, the following brief report is made with the hope that a solution may result.

It has been estimated that in the average city there is at least one rat per inhabitant, but granting that there is only one rat for every two inhabitants, or even less, the fact still remains that there must be at least a certain rat mortality from natural causes each day or month. The average life of a rat is said to be approximately 5 years. In round numbers the population of Manila is about 300,000 persons. Estimating, then, for instance, that there is only one rat for every two persons this would mean a mortality of 150,000 rats each 5 years, or 30,000 per year, or 2,500 rats per month, or an average daily mortality of about 82 rats.

There is a thorough daily collection of garbage, refuse, and street sweepings in the city of Manila, and this combined material is hauled to the public crematory. There is practically no other way in the city of Manila to dispose of refuse or other discarded material. Stoves are practically unknown, and on account of the high price of fuel, fires are of the most primitive nature and could not readily be used for burning so large an object as a rat, so that from the foregoing it is evident that if rats dying of natural causes were found, at least a great proportion of them would be placed in the garbage or refuse can, or be found in the street sweepings. The employees of the crematory have repeatedly reported during the past year that they seldom find any rats during the process of dumping the contents of the containers into the furnaces.

In order further to test this statement a regular sanitary inspector of the bureau of health was stationed in the crematory for a period of one month, and so far as practical he saw the contents of each can or receptacle dumped, and during the entire month he found only one dead rat.

It is quite possible, of course, that a certain percentage of rats die in inaccessible places, but owing to the rapid decomposition which takes place in a tropical climate the odors which arise soon attract attention. The records of the bureau of health show that comparatively few nuisances of this kind are discovered each month.

As further evidence that no considerable number of rats die in out-of-the-way places, it has been the experience of the gangs of rat destroyers, amounting to over 300 men, seldom to find a dead rat that has not died of poison placed for it or from some other readily explainable cause. These rat gangs clean block after block of houses and yards in the most systematic and thorough manner. They start first by moving everything in the houses, opening boxes, barrels, etc., in which rats might harbor, and then gradually work their way to the yard until everything is examined. All dirt, filth, straw, etc., is moved and burned; boxes are moved about, woodpiles are taken down and repiled. Live rats are frequently encountered in these operations and are promptly killed by means of dogs or clubs. Many hundreds of city blocks have been cleaned and recleaned in this way, and yet it is a most exceptional occurrence to find a dead rat.

The question now is, What becomes of these 2,500 rats that are presumably dying in Manila each month from natural causes? It has been suggested that perhaps they die in the sewers, but it is not very probable that any considerable numbers die there because the sanitary sewer system is a closed one and on account of the fact that it is used for sanitary fixtures only it would be impossible for a rat to gain access to the sewer. The great majority of the storm sewers are flushed at least once and sometimes twice each day by the high tide and the many observations made of the sewer outlets do not show the presence of dead rats. It is thought perhaps that the dead rats may have been eaten by other rats, but it may be urged against this contention that it is very rare to find any carcasses of partly eaten rats or parts of skeletons of rats.

From the foregoing it appears that at least many hundreds of rats disappear each month in Manila by natural means, the exact nature of which is not known, but if it could be discovered the knowledge might be useful in the destruction of rats.

# PELLAGRA.

## PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION IN ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS.

By C. H. LAVINDER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In the Public Health Reports, Volume XXVII, No. 50, December 13, 1912, there was published an article on the prevalence and geographic distribution of pellagra in the United States. This report was incomplete, and it was stated then that the data from other States would be published as soon as collected and compiled. Since the publication of this article statistics have been gathered from the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The data from these States are shown in the tables given below:

TABLE NO. 1.—Showing distribution of reported cases of pellagra by States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—This table includes the total cases reported for the years 1907 to 1911, inclusive, in all the States for which data have been collected. For the States of Oklahoma and Texas cases reported for the year 1912 are also included and for the State of Arkansas a partial report of the 1912 cases. The "previous report" referred to in the table relates to the report published in the Public Health Reports of December 13, 1912, giving similar information for other States.

States.	Reports.		Race and sex of reported cases.						Total cases.	Deaths	Death rate per 100 reported cases.
	Cards mailed.	Replies.	White.		Colored.		Race and sex not reported.				
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Arkansas.....	2,596	616	227	340	81	274	23	945	396	41.90	
Oklahoma.....	2,620	1,036	150	254	12	39	17	472	259	54.91	
Texas.....	5,888	1,626	567	1,508	90	300	163	2,628	1,225	46.61	
Total.....	11,104	2,278	944	2,102	183	613	203	4,045	1,880	46.72	
Previous report.....	18,463	4,657	2,924	6,857	931	3,117	2,041	15,870	6,205	39.10	
Total.....	29,567	6,935	3,868	8,959	1,114	3,730	2,244	19,915	8,085	40.59	

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate fatality rate per 100 reported cases.

TABLE NO. 2.—Showing occurrence of pellagra classified by years and by ages, residence, and circumstances of those affected.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—This table includes only those cases concerning which the reporting physicians were able to furnish detailed information. The table does not, therefore, include the total number of cases reported. Many physicians gave the total number of cases occurring in their respective practices but could not supply detailed information in regard to each patient. The "previous report" referred to in the table relates to the report published in the Public Health Reports of December 13, 1912, giving similar information for other States.

States.	Number of cases by years.						Ages in years.			
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 40.	Above 40.
Arkansas.....	39	55	84	221	385	<sup>1</sup> 151	52	173	481	229
Oklahoma.....	11	9	36	76	132	230	13	57	242	165
Texas.....	65	92	235	459	639	1,084	55	243	1,309	890
Total.....	115	156	355	756	1,176	1,465	120	473	2,032	1,284
Previous report.....	622	1,031	2,238	4,333	7,017	.....	412	1,719	7,372	4,025
Total.....	737	1,187	2,593	5,089	8,193	1,465	532	2,192	9,404	5,309

<sup>1</sup> Reports incomplete for this State for 1912.

TABLE No. 2.—*Showing occurrence of pellagra classified by years and by ages, residence, and circumstances of those affected—Continued.*

States.	Residence.			Circumstances.		
	City.	Town.	Country.	A	B	C
Arkansas.....	189	1	356	71	356	459
Oklahoma.....	104	90	243	41	196	209
Texas.....	564	693	1,266	285	1,059	1,182
Total.....	857	784	1,865	397	1,611	1,850
Previous report.....	4,355	.....	9,902	1,102	5,359	6,641
Total.....	5,212	784	11,767	1,499	6,970	8,491

A. Well-to-do. B. In moderate circumstances. C. Poor.

The reports from these three States have in no way modified the general statements made in the first report and there is little to add in the way of comment.

It should be noted, however, that the reports from these States include statistics for the year 1912 (which year was not included in the first report). A glance at the figures makes it evident that the disease in these three States shows an increase during 1912.<sup>1</sup>

It may also be pointed out that in a sense these three States, or at least Arkansas and Oklahoma, lie on the border of the area in which pellagra prevails most extensively in this country. (See map in first report.) The reports, however, show pellagra to prevail in them to no inconsiderable degree. This suggests rather strongly that pellagra is increasing the area in which it is present and invading new territory. Further inquiry is needed to determine this with any degree of accuracy.

The distribution of pellagra within these States is shown in the list of counties by States as presented herewith. Any inferences drawn from this local distribution must always take into consideration the distribution of population and other local factors.

*Reported cases of pellagra in Arkansas, by counties.*

Arkansas.....	12	Greene.....	28
Ashley.....	23	Hempstead.....	37
Baxter.....	5	Hot Spring.....	7
Benton.....	8	Howard.....	4
Boone.....	4	Independence.....	38
Bradley.....	4	Izard.....	8
Calhoun.....	9	Jackson.....	6
Carroll.....	2	Jefferson.....	46
Chicot.....	20	Johnson.....	2
Clark.....	2	Lafayette.....	9
Clay.....	19	Lawrence.....	8
Clebourne.....	2	Lee.....	30
Cleveland.....	1	Lincoln.....	3
Columbia.....	25	Little River.....	3
Conway.....	21	Logan.....	33
Craighead.....	3	Lonoke.....	18
Crittenden.....	7	Madison.....	0
Cross.....	9	Marion.....	2
Dallas.....	8	Miller.....	27
Desha.....	8	Mississippi.....	24
Drew.....	4	Monroe.....	21
Faulkner.....	10	Montgomery.....	1
Franklin.....	0	Nevada.....	4
Fulton.....	0	Newton.....	1
Garland.....	52	Ouachita.....	19
Grant.....	1	Perry.....	2

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Arkansas during 1912 incomplete.



Phillips.....	39	Searcy.....	0
Pike.....	2	Sebastian.....	51
Poinsett.....	1	Sevier.....	0
Polk.....	3	Sharp.....	0
Pope.....	10	Stone.....	0
Prairie.....	9	Union.....	44
Pulaski.....	85	Van Buren.....	1
Randolph.....	1	Washington.....	10
St. Francis.....	22	White.....	7
Saline.....	0	Woodruff.....	7
Scott.....	9	Yell.....	4

*Reported cases of pellagra in Oklahoma, by counties.*

Adair.....	0	Lincoln.....	3
Alfalfa.....	1	Logan.....	13
Atoka.....	10	Love.....	13
Beaver.....	0	McClain.....	2
Beckham.....	1	McCurtain.....	7
Blaine.....	4	McIntosh.....	2
Bryan.....	13	Major.....	0
Caddo.....	8	Marshall.....	3
Canadian.....	1	Mayes.....	2
Carter.....	4	Murray.....	13
Choctaw.....	6	Muskogee.....	20
Cherokee.....	0	Noble.....	0
Cimarron.....	3	Nowata.....	0
Cleveland.....	28	Okfuskee.....	11
Coal.....	1	Oklahoma.....	41
Comanche.....	6	Okmulgee.....	0
Craig.....	7	Osage.....	0
Creek.....	2	Ottawa.....	0
Custer.....	2	Pawnee.....	0
Delaware.....	0	Payne.....	1
Dewey.....	0	Pittsburg.....	13
Ellis.....	0	Pontotoc.....	8
Garfield.....	7	Pottawatomie.....	18
Garvin.....	25	Pushmataha.....	5
Grady.....	9	Roger Mills.....	3
Grant.....	0	Rogers.....	5
Greer.....	0	Seminole.....	6
Harmon.....	10	Sequoyah.....	3
Haskell.....	3	Stephens.....	15
Harper.....	0	Swanson.....	2
Hughes.....	8	Texas.....	0
Jackson.....	18	Tillman.....	8
Jefferson.....	3	Tulsa.....	4
Johnston.....	13	Wagoner.....	7
Kay.....	0	Washington.....	1
Kingfisher.....	0	Washita.....	4
Kiowa.....	6	Woods.....	3
Latimer.....	3	Woodward.....	8
Le Flore.....	14		

*Reported cases of pellagra in Texas, by counties.*

Anderson.....	16	Castro.....	1
Andrews.....	0	Chambers.....	14
Angelina.....	11	Cherokee.....	12
Aransas.....	12	Childress.....	14
Archer.....	0	Clay.....	5
Armstrong.....	0	Cochran.....	0
Atascosa.....	7	Coke.....	1
Austin.....	17	Coleman.....	31
Bailey.....	0	Collin.....	30
Bandera.....	2	Collingsworth.....	0
Bastrop.....	7	Colorado.....	17
Baylor.....	11	Comal.....	0
Bee.....	0	Comanche.....	9
Bell.....	11	Concho.....	10
Bexar.....	21	Cooke.....	2
Blanco.....	0	Coryell.....	27
Borden.....	0	Cottle.....	2
Bosque.....	19	Crane.....	0
Bowie.....	25	Crockett.....	0
Brazoria.....	5	Crosby.....	0
Brazos.....	2	Culberson.....	0
Brewster.....	0	Dallam.....	2
Briscoe.....	0	Dallas.....	131
Brooks.....	0	Dawson.....	0
Brown.....	18	Deaf Smith.....	0
Burleson.....	5	Delta.....	4
Burnett.....	12	Denton.....	15
Caldwell.....	15	Dewitt.....	20
Calhoun.....	0	Dickens.....	6
Callahan.....	20	Dimmit.....	4
Cameron.....	12	Donley.....	4
Camp.....	5	Duval.....	2
Carson.....	0	Eastland.....	20
Cass.....	8	Ector.....	0

Edwards.....	0
Ellis.....	30
El Paso.....	16
Erath.....	17
Falls.....	22
Fannin.....	18
Fisher.....	15
Fayette.....	4
Floyd.....	0
Foard.....	5
Fort Bend.....	5
Franklin.....	0
Freestone.....	17
Frio.....	2
Gaines.....	0
Galveston.....	37
Garza.....	1
Gillespie.....	1
Glasscock.....	1
Goliad.....	0
Gonzales.....	6
Gray.....	0
Grayson.....	50
Gregg.....	9
Grimes.....	40
Guadalupe.....	0
Hale.....	10
Hall.....	1
Hamilton.....	0
Hansford.....	16
Hardeman.....	8
Hardin.....	1
Harris.....	76
Harrison.....	36
Hartley.....	0
Haskell.....	12
Hays.....	3
Hemphill.....	6
Henderson.....	9
Hidalgo.....	0
Hill.....	21
Hood.....	5
Hopkins.....	14
Houston.....	27
Howard.....	3
Hunt.....	36
Hutchinson.....	0
Irion.....	3
Jack.....	1
Jackson.....	6
Jasper.....	10
Jeff Davis.....	0
Jefferson.....	7
Jim Wells.....	10
Johnson.....	36
Jones.....	51
Karnes.....	10
Kaufman.....	27
Kendall.....	1
Kent.....	4
Kerr.....	3
Kimble.....	0
King.....	0
Kinney.....	0
Knox.....	53
Lamar.....	17
Lampasas.....	28
Lamb.....	0
La Salle.....	0
Lavaca.....	6
Lee.....	0
Leon.....	16
Liberty.....	0
Limestone.....	15
Lipscomb.....	2
Live Oak.....	0
Llano.....	19
Loving.....	0
Lubbock.....	4
Lynn.....	2
McCulloch.....	11
McLennan.....	58
McMullen.....	1
Madison.....	5
Marion.....	0
Martin.....	1
Mason.....	3
Matagorda.....	1
Maverick.....	0
Medina.....	2

Menard.....	0
Midland.....	5
Milam.....	18
Mills.....	5
Mitchell.....	19
Montague.....	2
Montgomery.....	6
Moore.....	0
Morris.....	6
Motley.....	0
Nacogdoches.....	35
Navarro.....	47
Newton.....	15
Nolan.....	20
Nueces.....	27
Ochiltree.....	0
Oldham.....	0
Orange.....	2
Palo Pinto.....	21
Panola.....	10
Parker.....	27
Parmer.....	0
Pecos.....	0
Polk.....	10
Potter.....	5
Presidio.....	0
Raines.....	1
Randall.....	0
Reagan.....	0
Red River.....	19
Reeves.....	2
Refugio.....	0
Roberts.....	2
Robertson.....	3
Rockwall.....	1
Runnels.....	17
Rusk.....	11
Sabine.....	2
San Augustine.....	28
San Jacinto.....	2
San Patricio.....	10
San Saba.....	2
Schleicher.....	1
Scurry.....	21
Shackelford.....	2
Shelby.....	9
Sherman.....	0
Smith.....	17
Somervell.....	68
Starr.....	0
Stephens.....	2
Sterling.....	4
Stonewall.....	1
Sutton.....	0
Swisher.....	0
Tarrant.....	152
Taylor.....	6
Terrell.....	0
Terry.....	0
Throckmorton.....	4
Titus.....	7
Tom Green.....	17
Travis.....	84
Trinity.....	3
Tyler.....	1
Uphur.....	9
Upton.....	1
Uvalde.....	16
Valverde.....	9
Van Zandt.....	0
Victoria.....	0
Walker.....	2
Waller.....	16
Ward.....	1
Washington.....	9
Webb.....	1
Wharton.....	14
Wheeler.....	1
Wichita.....	25
Wilbarger.....	2
Willacy.....	0
Williamson.....	54
Wilson.....	4
Winkler.....	0
Wise.....	14
Wood.....	36
Yoakum.....	0
Young.....	8
Zapata.....	0
Zavalla.....	2

## A NEW DESIGN FOR A SANITARY PAIL.

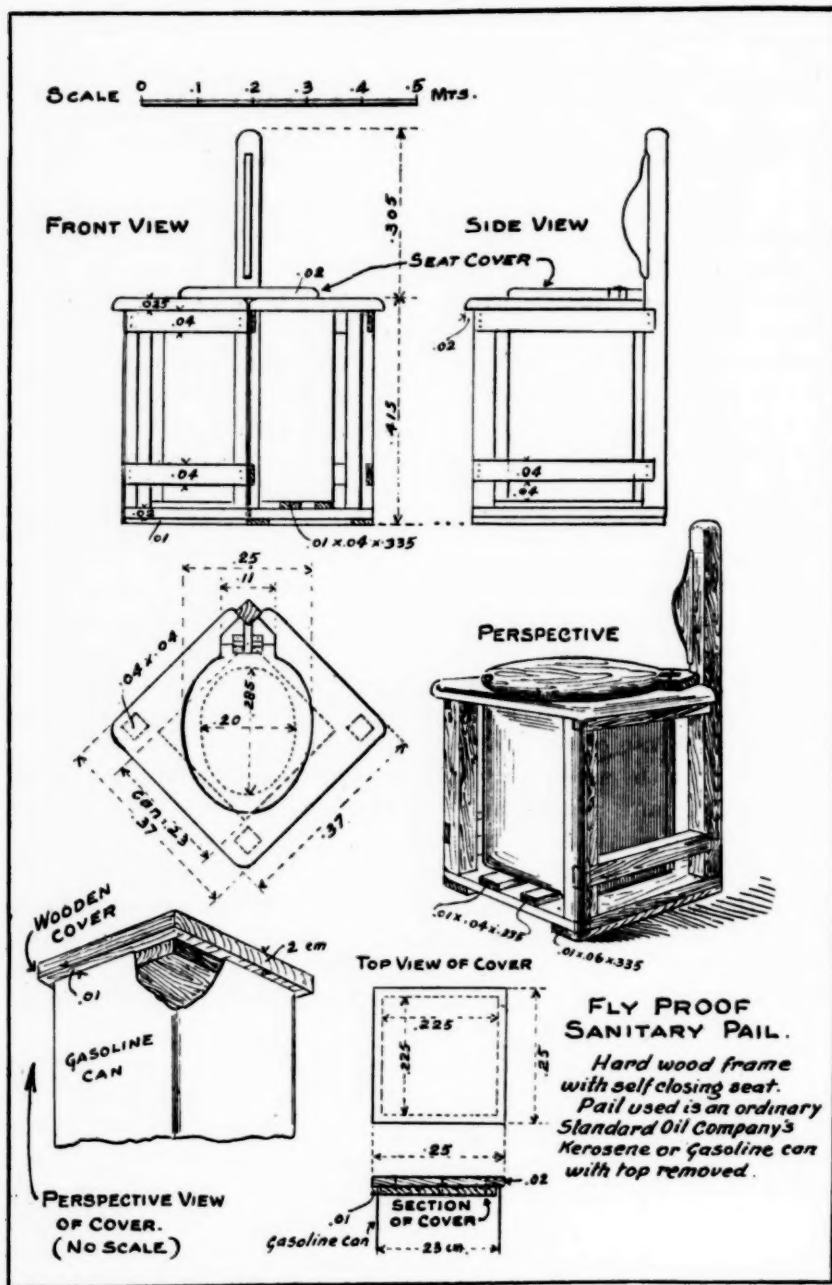
By VICTOR G. HEISER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Chief Quarantine Officer and Director of Health for the Philippine Islands.

The need of a more satisfactory method for the collection of human excreta in places where modern sanitary plumbing is not available is often keenly felt, especially when it is necessary to supply it at a cost that is within the means of the ordinary householder, as well as within the means of the average municipality as regards the expense of collection and transportation to a suitable disposal point. As our knowledge increases it is becoming more and more apparent that human excrement is intimately associated with the spread of diseases, especially such diseases as typhoid fever, hookworm disease, summer diarrhea of children, dysentery, and others, so that to protect excreta from flies and insects, as well as to obviate odors, is a prime requisite.

In the past, boxes which inclosed the pails have been frequently used; but these were often found to be unsatisfactory because the wood became impregnated with odors and, owing to the constant dampness, there was a tendency to rotting of the wood, all of which gave rise to very disagreeable and persistent smells. Others have advocated the use of screened outhouses in which receptacles could be placed, but the screens are very likely to become useless through deterioration, and cracks and crevices which admit flies almost inevitably appear in such buildings.

The new design has many advantages not found in other methods, and at the same time it meets the needs of economy, as well as overcomes the objections which have been mentioned. The pail, of which a drawing follows, has already been used very successfully in the Philippine Islands. The details of its construction are shown in the accompanying drawing.

The frame is made preferably of hard wood and consists of four posts, set into a well-mortised frame. The posts are made of such height that, when the seat is placed upon them, an ordinary 5-gallon kerosene can may be slipped into the side of the frame and be close enough to the bottom of the seat to prevent the entrance of flies. The post at the back of the frame comes through so that it may serve as a handle by which the closet may be moved from place to place and it also serves the purpose of making the lid self-closing. The can rests upon two cross strips, by which the close fit of the top of the can



to the underside of the seat can be readily secured by either planing down the cross pieces when the can fits too tight or replacing them with thicker ones when it fits too loose. By this simple expedient the fit of the can need not be dependent upon absolutely accurate workmanship on the frame. The hole in the seat is cut diagonally because it makes the use of the closet more comfortable as the feet can be put back. The hole is covered with a hinged seat, which is made self-closing by the projection which is put on the post which comes through the seat. The entire woodwork is sandpapered and then well varnished.

The closet has the advantage of being entirely open, which fact secures good ventilation and leaves no opportunity for the collection of dirt and retention of disagreeable odors which are so common in the boxlike designs heretofore used. The entire frame can be readily cleansed. It is light, easily moved about, and where there is nothing better available can be used as a commode for a sick room.

On account of the light weight of the can, as compared to the wooden pail, it is a much more simple matter to provide for an inexpensive daily collection system. The ordinary cart is admirably adapted for this service and can haul many more cans than it could pails, so that the cost can be kept down to a point which makes it possible to use a suitably located central pit or other means of central disposal. An ordinary night-soil pail costs from \$3 to \$5, while a kerosene can may be obtained generally at a cost of not to exceed 10 cents. This makes it practicable to use a new container frequently. A wooden pail also has the disadvantage of retaining and giving off odors, which a can has not.

The cans should be collected every night and replaced with clean ones. The can as soon as it is removed from the frame should be immediately covered with a cover of the type shown in the plate.

The closet also has the advantage of being complete in itself. From a sanitary standpoint it is safe to use it anywhere; in an outhouse, barn, or any place not objectionable from an æsthetic standpoint.



# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.*

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### SMALLPOX.

State Reports for June, 1913.

Places.	New cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>						
Bristol County—						
Fairhaven.....	2				2	
Hampden County—						
Blandford.....	6		16			
Hampshire County—						
Huntington.....	12		19	1	2	
Middlesex County—						
Lowell.....	33		11		32	
Total.....	53		16	1	36	
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Berrien County—						
Benton Harbor.....	2				2	
Calhoun County—						
Battle Creek.....	1				1	
Genesee County—						
Flint.....	1				1	
Houghton County—						
Quincy Township.....	1				1	
Ingham County—						
Aurelius Township.....	5				5	
Delhi Township.....	1				1	
Locke Township.....	1			1		
Williamston.....	2				2	
Jackson County—						
Jackson.....	1					1
Lenawee County—						
Hudson Township.....	1				1	
Rollin Township.....	1				1	
Marquette County—						
Marquette.....	1				1	
Monroe County—						
Berlin Township.....	1				1	
Ida Township.....	2				2	
Newport Township.....	2				2	
Monroe.....	3			1	2	
Montcalm County—						
Eureka Township.....	3				2	1
Greenville.....	2				1	1
Oakland County—						
West Bloomfield Township.....	1				1	
Oceana County—						
Crystal Township.....	2				2	
Osceola County—						
Reed City.....	1				1	

<sup>1</sup> These cases were vaccinated just before coming down with disease.

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**  
**State Reports for June, 1913—Continued.**

Places.	New cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>						
Sanilac County—						
Austin Township.....	2			2		
Greenleaf Township.....	1			1		
Shiawassee County—						
Bennington Township..	1				1	
Wayne County—						
Brownstown Township.	2				2	
Dearborn.....	2				2	
Detroit.....	75				75	
Ecorse.....	2		1		1	
Highland Park.....	4		1		3	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Blue Earth County—						
Lyra Township.....	3				3	
Dakota County—						
Egan Township.....	2				2	
Faribault County—						
Elmore Township.....	2				2	
Fillmore County—						
Norway Township.....	2				2	
Preston.....	2				2	
Sumner Township.....	1				1	
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	27				27	
Kandiyohi County—						
Edwards Township.....	2				2	
Lake County—						
Knife River.....	1				1	
Westover Township.....	1				1	
Le Sueur County—						
Kilkenny.....	1				1	
Kilkenny Township.....	1				1	
Lyon County—						
Island Lake Township..	2				2	
McLeod County—						
Acoma Township.....	7				7	
Hutchinson Township..	1			1		
Mower County—						
Adams Township.....	1				1	
Clayton Township.....	1				1	
Le Roy.....	1				1	
Nicollet County—						
North Mankato.....	1				1	
Nobles County—						
Adrian.....	5				5	
Olmsted County—						
Oronoco Township.....	1					1
Rochester.....	2				2	
Polk County—						
Gully Township.....	1				1	
Lessor Township.....	1				1	
Winger Township.....	2				2	
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	13				3	10
Redwood County—						
Three Lakes Township.	1				1	
Rice County—						
Faribault.....	41		5		35	1
Warsaw Township.....	1				1	
Webster Township.....	1				1	
Wells Township.....	2				2	
Roseau County—						
Deer Township.....	1				1	
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	7		1		6	
Virginia.....	2		1		1	
Sibley County—						
Moltke Township.....	1				1	
Washington County—						
Stillwater.....	1				1	

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**  
**State Reports for June, 1913—Continued.**

Places.	New cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>						
Watsonwan County—						
St. James.....	1				1	
Winona County—						
St. Charles.....	1				1	
Wright County—						
Cokato Township.....	1				1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>145</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Ohio:<sup>1</sup></b>						
Allen County.....	12				4	8
Athens County.....	8				1	7
Butler County.....	38				17	21
Clark County.....	28	1			25	3
Darke County.....	2					2
Delaware County.....	35				27	8
Erie County.....	1					1
Fairfield County.....	4					4
Franklin County.....	18				13	5
Guernsey County.....	3				3	
Hamilton County.....	3			1	2	
Henry County.....	2					2
Highland County.....	5					5
Huron County.....	1					1
Logan County.....	1					1
Lucas County.....	20		1		7	12
Madison County.....	14					14
Marion County.....	5					5
Montgomery County.....	4				3	1
Morgan County.....	3				3	
Muskingum County.....	5				3	2
Noble County.....	2					2
Perry County.....	25				5	20
Putnam County.....	3					3
Tuscarawas County.....	2					2
Van Wert County.....	2				2	
Washington County.....	5					5
Williams County.....	5					5
Wood County.....	2			1	1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>						
Barron County.....	8				5	3
Brown County.....	22				15	7
Chippewa County.....	3					3
Crawford County.....	2					2
Dane County.....	2					2
Douglas County.....	3				3	
Forest County.....	5					5
Jackson County.....	10					10
Jefferson County.....	1				1	
Juneau County.....	1					1
Kenosha County.....	13				1	12
Kewaunee County.....	18				6	12
Lafayette County.....	1					1
Lincoln County.....	2					2
Marathon County.....	5					5
Milwaukee County.....	12					12
Monroe County.....	6					6
Oconto County.....	3				1	2
Racine County.....	6				6	
St. Croix County.....	14				1	13
Sauk County.....	1					1
Shawano County.....	3			1	2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>141</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>99</b>

<sup>1</sup> The report from Ohio states that the morbidity returns are incomplete; that reports for May were received from about 90 per cent of the cities, about 44 per cent of the villages, and from about 25 per cent of the townships, and that for the month of June reports were received from about 96 per cent of the cities, about 72 per cent of the villages, and about 54 per cent of the townships.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## California—Oakland.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 19, 1913, 1 case of smallpox had been notified in Oakland, Cal.

## New York—Buffalo.

The Department of Health of Buffalo, N. Y., reported that on July 12, 1913, a case of smallpox had been notified in Buffalo.

## Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Iowa (June 1-30):</b>			<b>Vermont (June 1-30):</b>		
Counties—			Counties—		
Adair.....	6		Caledonia.....	1	
Blackhawk.....	1		Chittenden.....	3	
Boone.....	14		Orleans.....	9	
Buena Vista.....	3		Total.....	13	
Carroll.....	11				
Clayton.....	1		<b>Washington (June 1-30):</b>		
Clinton.....	1		Counties—		
Crawford.....	2		Challam.....	1	
Dallas.....	1		King.....	17	
Delaware.....	3		Lewis.....	3	
Guthrie.....	2		Lincoln.....	9	
Hamilton.....	1		Pend Oreille.....	4	
Kossuth.....	1		Pierce.....	4	
Lee.....	13		Skagit.....	3	
Linn.....	8		Skamania.....	8	
Monroe.....	1		Snohomish.....	9	
Polk.....	41		Spokane.....	32	
Sac.....	3		Stevens.....	2	
Scott.....	7		Walla Walla.....	1	
Story.....	1		Yakima.....	22	
Tama.....	2		Total.....	115	
Wapello.....	1				
Webster.....	10		<b>Wyoming (Mar. 1-31):<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total.....	134		Counties—		
<b>Kansas (June 1-30):</b>			Campbell.....	38	
Counties—			Sweetwater.....	2	
Allen.....	1		Total.....	40	
Cherokee.....	3				
Cloud.....	5		<b>Wyoming (Apr. 1-30):</b>		
Cowley.....	1		Counties—		
Crawford.....	11		Laramie.....	1	
Douglas.....	3		Washakie.....	1	
Harper.....	3		Total.....	2	
Labette.....	2				
Lyon.....	1		<b>Wyoming (May 1-31):</b>		
Marion.....	63		County—		
McPherson.....	2		Natrona.....	1	
Montgomery.....	1				
Neosho.....	6		<b>Wyoming (June 1-30):</b>		
Ottawa.....	4		Counties—		
Phillips.....	2		Laramie.....	19	
Rice.....	6		Natrona.....	1	
Riley.....	1		Total.....	20	
Sedgwick.....	12				
Sumner.....	10				
Wilson.....	1	1			
Woodson.....	1				
Wyandotte.....	5				
Total.....	143	1			

<sup>1</sup> Feb. 1-31; no case.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## City Reports for Week Ended July 5, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.	1	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	7	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.	3	.....
Chicago, Ill.	1	.....	Portsmouth, Va.	1	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	5	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.	1	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	7	.....	South Bend, Ind.	1	.....
Lebanon, Pa.	9	.....	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	.....
Lexington, Ky.	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.	4	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	.....	Springfield, Ohio	1	.....
Lowell, Mass.	2	.....	Superior, Wis.	5	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	.....	Toledo, Ohio	8	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	.....	Wilmington, N. C.	1	.....
Norristown, Pa.	1	.....	Zanesville, Ohio	2	.....

## TYPHOID FEVER.

## State Reports for June, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Kansas:</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>	
Anderson County	1	Hampshire County—	
Cherokee County	1	Northampton	1
Cheyenne County	1	Middlesex County—	
Crawford County	3	Cambridge	3
Douglas County	1	Everett	1
Edwards County	3	Lexington	1
Elk County	3	Lowell	3
Ellis County	2	Medford	2
Finney County	3	Melrose	1
Franklin County	1	Newton	3
Jackson County	1	Somerville	1
Kearny County	1	Stow	1
Labette County	1	Waltham	3
Lyon County	2	Norfolk County—	
Marion County	1	Braintree	1
Meade County	1	Walpole	1
Montgomery County	2	Plymouth County—	
Coffeyville	2	Brookton	2
Neosho County	1	Suffolk County—	
Ness County	1	Boston	18
Reno County—		Chelsea	1
Hutchinson	2	Worcester County—	
Saline County	2	Blackstone	1
Sedgwick County—		Hardwick	1
Wichita	1	Harvard	2
Seward County	3	Southbridge	1
Wyandotte County—		Spencer	1
Kansas City	1	Worcester	4
Total	41	Total	101
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		<b>Michigan:</b>	
Berkshire County—		Alpena County—	
Florida	1	Alpena	2
Pittsfield	1	Antrim County—	
Bristol County—		Elk Rapids	1
Fall River	16	Berrien County—	
Freetown	1	Benton Harbor	1
New Bedford	5	Niles	1
Essex County—		Calhoun County—	
Beverly	1	Clarendon Township	1
Haverhill	2	Charlevoix County—	
Ipswich	1	Boyer Falls	1
Lawrence	5	Cheboygan County—	
Manchester	1	Inverness Township	1
Newburyport	4	Eaton County—	
Salisbury	1	Brookfield Township	1
Franklin County—		Genesee County—	
Greenfield	1	Flint	6
Hampden County—		Gladwin County—	
Chicopee	4	Beaverton Township	1
Springfield	4	Grand Traverse County—	
		Traverse City	1



## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for June, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>		<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>	
Hillsdale County—		Cass County—	
Hillsdale.....	1	Pine River.....	1
Huron County—		Clay County—	
Elkton.....	1	Barnesville.....	4
Ingham County—		Douglas County—	
Lansing.....	1	Lake Mary Township.....	2
Iron County—		Goodhue County—	
Crystal Falls.....	2	Zumbrota.....	1
Isabella County—		Hennepin County—	
Chippewa Township.....	1	Minneapolis.....	7
Jackson County—		Kittson County—	
Blackman Township.....	2	Davis Township.....	1
Jackson.....	5	Donaldson.....	1
Kalamazoo County—		Hallock.....	1
Alamo Township.....	1	Murray County—	
Kalamazoo.....	1	Cameron Township.....	3
Kent County—		Nobles County—	
Alpine Township.....	1	Adrian.....	1
Sparta Township.....	1	Worthington.....	2
Walker Township.....	2	Otter Tail County—	
Grand Rapids.....	2	Fergus Falls.....	2
Sparta.....	1	Pennington County—	
Lenawee County—		St. Hilare.....	1
Fairfield Township.....	3	Pine County—	
Livingston County—		Hinckley.....	1
Iosco Township.....	1	Ramsey County—	
Fowlerville.....	1	St. Paul.....	4
Macomb County—		St. Louis County—	
Chesterfield Township.....	1	Duluth.....	4
Marquette County—		Stearns County—	
Marquette.....	1	Melrose.....	2
Monroe County—		Steele County—	
La Salle Township.....	1	Berlin Township.....	1
Muskegon County—		Owatonna.....	1
Fruitport.....	1	Wabasha County—	
Newaygo County—		Minneiska.....	1
Garfield Township.....	1	Waseca County—	
Oakland County—		New Richland.....	1
Royal Oak Township.....	1	Washington County—	
Ontonagon County—		Forest Lake.....	1
Rockland Township.....	1	Stillwater.....	2
Osceola County—		Wagon County—	
Hersey Township.....	1	Wadena.....	1
Ottawa County—		Wright County—	
Holland.....	1	French Lake Township.....	1
Spring Lake.....	1	Maple Lake.....	1
Saginaw County—			
Buena Vista Township.....	1		
Saginaw.....	7	Total.....	53
St. Joseph County—			
Constantine.....	1	<b>Ohio:</b>	
Shlawassee County—		Adams County.....	2
Owosso.....	1	Allen County.....	2
Van Buren County—		Ashtabula County.....	2
Decatur.....	10	Belmont County.....	13
Washtenaw County—		Brown County.....	4
Ann Arbor.....	2	Carroll County.....	5
Wayne County—		Clark County.....	3
Detroit.....	26	Columbiana County.....	8
Wexford County—		Cuyahoga County.....	28
Cadillac.....	2	Defiance County.....	5
Total.....	104	Erie County.....	1
		Fairfield County.....	2
<b>Minnesota:</b>		Franklin County.....	11
Aitkin County—		Fulton County.....	2
Aitkin.....	1	Gallia County.....	3
Morrison Township.....	1	Greene County.....	1
Blue Earth County—		Guernsey County.....	6
Lyra Township.....	1	Hamilton County.....	19
Carlton County—		Hancock County.....	2
Cluquet.....	2	Hardin County.....	8
		Harrison County.....	2

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for June, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>		<b>Vermont:</b>	
Highland County.....	1	Franklin County.....	1
Hocking County.....	2	Grand Isle County.....	1
Huron County.....	1	Orange County.....	1
Jackson County.....	2	Rutland County.....	4
Jefferson County.....	9	Washington County.....	1
Knox County.....	7	Total.....	8
Lawrence County.....	9		
Licking County.....	3	<b>Washington:</b>	
Logan County.....	3	Clallam County.....	1
Lorain County.....	5	Columbia County.....	6
Lucas County.....	82	Douglas County.....	1
Madison County.....	3	Kings County—	
Mahoning County.....	15	Seattle.....	8
Marion County.....	10	Lewis County.....	1
Medina County.....	1	Snohomish County.....	2
Melba County.....	6	Spokane County—	
Miami County.....	3	Spokane.....	2
Monroe County.....	3	Walla Walla County.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Yakima County.....	8
Morgan County.....	3	Total.....	30
Muskingum County.....	6		
Noble County.....	2	<b>Wisconsin:</b>	
Ottawa County.....	2	Columbia County.....	2
Paulding County.....	2	Dane County.....	3
Perry County.....	3	Douglas County.....	1
Portage County.....	4	Fond du Lac County.....	4
Preble County.....	3	Forest County.....	4
Putnam County.....	1	Kenosha County.....	3
Richland County.....	2	La Crosse County.....	1
Ross County.....	5	Marathon County.....	1
Sandusky County.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	11
Scioto County.....	27	Pepin County.....	2
Seneca County.....	1	Price County.....	2
Shelby County.....	1	Richland County.....	2
Summit County.....	10	Sheboygan County.....	13
Tuscarawas County.....	3	Waupaca County.....	1
Union County.....	2	Winnebago County.....	4
Washington County.....	4	Total.....	54
Wayne County.....	4		
Wood County.....	1		
Total.....	382		

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

## State Reports for June, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Iowa:</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>	
Davis County.....	1	Middlesex County—	
Linn County.....	2	Cambridge.....	1
Total.....	3	Lowell.....	1
		Malden.....	1
<b>Kansas:</b>		Norfolk County—	
Meade County.....	1	Quincy.....	1
Barton County.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Total.....	2	Boston.....	4
		Worcester County—	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		Gardner.....	1
Essex County—		Northbridge.....	1
Peabody.....	1	Worcester.....	1
Saugus.....	1	Total.....	13

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

## State Reports for June, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Ohio:		Washington:	
Belmont County.....	1	Kitsap County.....	1
Brown County.....	1		
Butler County.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Cuyahoga County.....	4	Milwaukee County.....	2
Defiance County.....	1	Rock County.....	1
Franklin County.....	2	Sheboygan County.....	2
Guernsey County.....	1	Trempealeau County.....	10
Hamilton County.....	7	Winnebago County.....	1
Morgan County.....	1		
Pike County.....	1	Total.....	16
Ross County.....	1		
Scioto County.....	6		
Total.....	27		

## California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 19, 1913, 3 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 79 reported since January 1, 1913.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 5, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Lowell, Mass.....	1	1
Cambridge, Mass.....		1	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Cambridge, Ohio.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	2	5	Northampton, Mass.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	3	St. Louis, Mo.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	2	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	1

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

## State Reports for June, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Iowa:		Minnesota—Continued.	
Mahaska County.....	2	Faribault County—	
Massachusetts:		Blue Earth.....	1
Bristol County—		Total.....	2
Fall River.....	1		
Michigan:		Ohio:	
Cheboygan County—		Champaign County.....	1
Tuscarora Township.....	1	Defiance County.....	1
Iron County—		Franklin County—	
Crystal Falls city.....	1	Columbus.....	1
Total.....	2	Fulton County.....	1
		Richland County—	
Minnesota:		Mansfield.....	1
Aitkin County—		Total.....	5
Wealthwood Township.....	1	Wisconsin:	
		Ashland County.....	2

**ERYSIPELAS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 5, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	3	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	3	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	.....

**PELLAGRA.****South Carolina—Charleston.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Sams of the Public Health Service reported July 15, 1913, that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, 50 deaths from pellagra had been reported in Charleston, S. C.

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 5, 1913.**

During the week ended July 5, 1913, pellagra was reported by cities as follows: Los Angeles, Cal., 2 deaths; New Orleans, La., 2 deaths; Richmond, Va., 1 death.

**PLAGUE.****Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	July 5-13.....	30	557	308	.....
Berkeley.....	.....do.....	14	199	118	.....
San Francisco.....	.....do.....	21	1,573	909	.....

<sup>1</sup> Rats taken from steamship *City of Para*, found dead after fumigation, 87; trapped, 1.

**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended July 5, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 39 ground squirrels from Alameda County, 612 from Contra Costa County, 67 from San Joaquin County, 69 from San Benito County, and 1 squirrel from the city of Berkeley.

**Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.**

From June 16 to July 3, 1913, 55 plague-infected ground squirrels were found in Contra Costa County and 1 in San Benito County.

## PNEUMONIA.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 5, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y. ....	3	1	Nashville, Tenn. ....	4	2
Braddock, Pa. ....	2	.....	New Castle, Pa. ....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill. ....	10	62	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	11	17
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	18	8	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	10	21
Dunkirk, N. Y. ....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal. ....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich. ....	1	.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y. ....	5	.....
Los Angeles, Cal. ....	1	10	Williamsport, Pa. ....	2	.....
Manchester, N. H. ....	3	3			

## RABIES.

## Minnesota—Human Case at St. Paul.

The State Board of Health of Minnesota reported July 18, 1913, the occurrence in St. Paul, Minn., of a fatal case of rabies in a man 24 years of age. The patient had been bitten by his own dog April 11, 12, and 13, receiving several skin punctures on the right hand. Pasteur treatment was administered beginning April 15, and completed May 5. The patient died of rabies July 11, 1913.

## St. Louis, Mo.—Rabies in Man and Animals.

Surg. Carrington reported July 20: Recent newspaper accounts of the large number of persons bitten by dogs led me to make inquiry of the city bacteriologist, Dr. Downey L. Harris, who gave me the statistics herein quoted. Dr. Harris, with the assistance of the police department, seeks to obtain reports of all persons bitten by dogs and cats. He is satisfied, however, that only a small percentage of such cases is reported. The dogs are held under observation for 10 days, as indicated in the inclosed letter form, and those that show symptoms suspicious of rabies are taken to the city laboratory for examination. Any person bitten is admitted to the city hospital to receive antirabic treatment, if willing. Two fatal cases of hydrophobia late in June were followed by a marked increase in the number of cases of dog bite reported in the first 19 days of July, this year. The following table shows the number of dog and cat bites reported during the 14 months and 19 days ended yesterday.



**RABIES—Continued.**

*Statement showing persons bitten and treated and dogs held and examined from May, 1912, to July 19, 1913.*

Month.	Persons bitten.	Dogs held for observation.	Dogs examined.		Persons treated.
			Positive.	Negative.	
1912.					
May.....	175	135	4	7	9
June.....	192	146	11	11	14
July.....	215	157	4	18	9
August.....	216	159	7	7	22
September.....	152	121	3	11	23
October.....	106	81	9	3	12
November.....	85	59	5	2	13
December.....	44	31	5	1	6
1913.					
January.....	81	48	7	4	11
February.....	65	47	3	1	3
March.....	83	59	4	1	3
April.....	131	100	2	2	6
May.....	131	110	0	0	6
June.....	179	147	2	2	2
July, 19 days.....	257	155	4	4	12

During this period 12 cats were examined, of which 3 were found to have rabies.

LETTER FORM USED BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEAR SIR:

We have been notified that a dog belonging to you has bitten —— and that you have been directed to keep the dog confined. It will be necessary for you to keep the dog at home for 10 days. Since there are so many rabid dogs at large now, we are anxious that every dog that has bitten some one should be carefully watched for symptoms of the disease. If the dog becomes sick or acts unnaturally during the next 10 days, let us know at once and we will take charge of the animal for you.

Yours, truly,

\_\_\_\_\_,  
City Bacteriologist.

**TETANUS.**

During the week ended July 5, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case with 1 death; New Orleans, La., 1 death.

**SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.****State Reports for June, 1913.**

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Iowa.....	36	.....	36
Kansas.....	53	388	39
Massachusetts.....	520	2,915	487
Michigan.....	245	862	266
Minnesota.....	223	392	200
Ohio.....	381	3,408	512
Vermont.....	21	588	10
Washington.....	25	316	55
Wisconsin.....	192	1,058	146

**Evansville, Ind.—Measles and Diphtheria.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 19, 1913, 3 cases of measles and 2 cases of diphtheria had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making totals of 142 cases of measles reported since January 1, 1913, and 336 cases of diphtheria reported since August 1, 1912.

**Los Angeles, Cal.—Measles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 19, 1913, 15 cases of measles had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 6,444 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.**

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 19, 1913, 3 cases of measles, with no deaths, had been notified in Pittsburgh, Pa., making a total of 9,566 cases, with 163 deaths, reported since November 1, 1912. During the week ended July 12, 1913, 41 cases of measles were notified instead of 94 cases, as previously reported.

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 5, 1913.**

Cities.	Population, United States cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	209	10	2	24	3	9	.....	19	10
Boston, Mass.	670,585	187	27	2	62	2	16	2	44	11
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	718	142	19	111	4	99	17	136	68
Cleveland, Ohio.	500,663	.....	29	2	82	4	12	2	27	20
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	513	24	2	97	.....	39	16	70	49
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	218	20	2	26	1	16	2	27	6
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	265	30	2	7	.....	8	.....	12	22
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	124	1	.....	39	5	2	.....	17	11
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	156	8	2	2	.....	5	.....	20	20
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	105	9	1	28	.....	9	.....	23	18
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	106	9	1	29	2	9	2	18	13
Newark, N. J.	347,469	90	15	.....	54	.....	8	.....	23	12
New Orleans, La.	339,075	128	32	2	34	.....	.....	.....	28	12
Washington, D. C.	331,069	32	4	1	15	1	3	.....	22	14
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Providence, R. I.	224,326	68	8	.....	5	.....	4	1	6	10
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	20	7	.....	9	.....	1	.....	3	2
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	70	5	.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	7
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	55	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	.....	3	.....	5	3	2	2	5	8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	40	4	1	20	.....	3	.....	2	1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	42	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Richmond, Va.	127,628	71	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	5	6
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	57	3	.....	16	2	.....	.....	6	5
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	35	6	1	15	1	2	.....	5	2

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 5, 1913—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:											
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	11	1				1			1	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545		3				4		4		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	15			17				2		
Camden, N. J.	94,538		3		5		1		1		
Erie, Pa.	66,525	19			2		2		1		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	15	3		11	1				1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	19	2		10					2	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	24	6		8		1		2		
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	28	4				1		20		
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	26	4		10						
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331				2						
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	23	3	1	4				2	3	
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	26			4				1	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	28	2		3		3		8	1	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	9			5				2		
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	22			19				2		
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622									2	
Reading, Pa.	96,071	32	2	1	2	1	4			2	
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	16			4		1			1	
South Bend, Ill.	53,684	15				2				1	
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	14	1		2	1				1	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	20	2		11					2	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	46	1	2	5		5	1	6	1	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	18	7		4		1		7		
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	28	5		9	2	3			4	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:											
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	12	2		15				1		
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	7									
Austin, Tex.	29,860	18					1	1		5	
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	34	1		44	4	2		3	1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	7			3		1				
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	11			9		1		1		
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	9									
Danville, Ill.	27,871	10			2	1				1	
East Orange, N. J.	34,371		1		4				6	1	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	10	1	1	2						
Everett, Mass.	33,484	7	1		11		2		1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	15								1	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	13	3		1		1		4	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	13									
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	13									
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	7	2		1						
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		1								
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	12			3						
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	13							1	1	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	9	8		3		1			1	
Newcastle, Pa.	26,280		3				4		9		
Newton, Mass.	39,806	11			1		2				
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	5			5		1				
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	4	2								
Orange, N. J.	29,630	9			6				1		
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	16			9		5		1	1	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	5			1						
Racine, Wis.	38,002	8	4		3		3				
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	15							3	2	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578		1		1				3	3	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	3									
Springfield, Ohio.	46,921				1						
Superior, Wis.	40,384	6			4				1	1	
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	17	1						1		
Wat'ham, Mass.	27,834	8	1						1		
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1		4		1		1		
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	16	1		4					3	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	3	1	1							
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	20			3				3	5	
York, Pa.	44,750		1						5		
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	9									

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 5, 1913—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	1							1	1	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	8			1				6		
Bennington, Vt.	21,705	3			3						
Braddock, Pa.	17,759				2		4				
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	2			15		3				
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1			1				1		
Columbus, Ind.	6,719	4			2				1	1	
Concord, N. H.	21,427	11			12						
Corpus Christi, Tex.	4,703						1				
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	14			5	1					
Dunkirk, N. Y.	11,616				13						
Franklin, N. H.	6,132				1						
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	4	1								
Harrison, N. J.	14,489	4									
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	4			6						
Lafayette, Ind.	20,081	4									
Lebanon, Pa.	17,629								7		
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3									
Marlboro, Mass.	14,759	4			23						
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	1								1	
Medford, Mass.	23,150	4			1		1				
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	1									
Moline, Ill.	24,190	8			2				1		
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	5	1						1	1	
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	3									
Muncie, Ind.	20,942	4			1						
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	2					2			1	
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	2			1					1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	9					1				
Northampton, Mass.	23,310	4			1		2		1	1	
Palmer, Mass.	23,550	1									
Plainfield, N. J.	7,801	4			1		1				
Pottstown, Pa.	16,696	3			1						
Rutland, Vt.	11,499	2					2				
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,534	4			5				1		
South Bethlehem, Pa.	13,241	16	2						2		
Steelton, Pa.	14,479	2			2					1	
Wilksburg, Pa.	18,594				1		1				

## IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

---

### HAWAII.

#### Examination of Rodents.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii for plague infection as follows: Honolulu, week ended June 28, 1913, 421; week ended June 21, 1913, at Hilo, 1,429; at Honokaa, 1,548. No plague-infected rodent was found.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### Additional Measures Against Importation of Plague.

Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reported, June 12: In view of the increase in the number of plague cases in Amoy, both in the international settlement and the city proper, it was deemed necessary to take additional precautions to prevent the spread of the disease to Manila by vessels and their personnel and passengers; consequently an order directing vessels to call at Mariveles for inspection was promulgated in the following circular letter:

[Circular.]

MANILA, P. I., June 5, 1913.

*To the masters, owners, and agents of vessels, and others concerned:*

SIRs: On account of the fact that **plague is reported in epidemic form in Amoy and vicinity**, it is deemed necessary to take additional precautions to prevent its introduction into the Philippine Islands.

In view of the foregoing and until further notice, all vessels coming from Amoy for a Philippine port will be required to call at the Mariveles Quarantine Station, where the passengers will be disembarked and a thorough inspection made. If this inspection results satisfactorily, the vessel and passengers will be released without further restrictions.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

*Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

### PORTO RICO.

#### Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended July 5, 1913, there were examined 1,165 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these, 669 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.



## FOREIGN REPORTS.

### CHINA.

#### Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

During the week ended June 7, 1913, there were notified at Hongkong 22 cases of plague with 18 deaths. During the same period there were examined for plague infection 2,468 rats, of which number 18 were found to be plague infected.

### CUBA.

#### Quarantine Restrictions Against Haiti Removed.

The Republic of Haiti having been officially declared free from plague the quarantine restrictions ordered at Habana June 16 and 18 against vessels arriving in Cuban ports from ports in Haiti were removed by order dated July 11, 1913. Such arrivals remain subject to the requirement for semiannual deratization.

#### Habana—Transmissible Diseases—June 20-30, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Leprosy.....	3	2	248
Malaria.....	<sup>1</sup> 1		2
Typhoid fever.....	13	3	31
Diphtheria.....	11	1	12
Scarlet fever.....	21	1	41
Measles.....	25	1	30
Varicella.....	6		3
Paratyphoid fever.....	1		4

<sup>1</sup> From Pinar del Río province.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

#### Plague.

From March 15 to May 10, 1913, 244 cases of plague with 223 deaths were notified at Muanza, German East Africa, and the disease was reported present in Usmawo, Urima, Nora, and Misungi. During the period referred to 356,000 rats were destroyed in German East Africa. Of this number from 2 to 3 per cent were found to be plague infected.

From May 11 to 20, there were notified at Muanza 7 new cases of plague.

**SERVIA.****Epidemic of Smallpox.**

An epidemic of virulent smallpox was reported present June 23, 1913, in eastern Servia, the disease being especially prevalent in the towns of Volui, Neresnitza, and Dubotzi.

**ZANZIBAR.****Zanzibar—Examination of Rats.**

Consul Hays reports: During the two weeks ended June 7, 1913, there were examined in Zanzibar for plague infection 2,905 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.****Reports Received During Week Ended July 25, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 1-7.....	36	25	2 cases among Europeans.
India:				
Bassein.....	.....do.....	2	2	
Bombay.....	June 8-14.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	June 1-7.....		32	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	.....			July 8, 2 fatal cases.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			1 case on S. S. Hydra, which left Manaos June 17, Para June 21. Four deaths occurred en voyage; 2 at Manaos, 1 at Guanatanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.

**PLAGUE.**

Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-14.....	4	2	
China:				
Hongkong.....	June 8-14.....	10	8	
Shanghai.....	June 15.....		1	
Dutch East Africa:				
Muanza, district.....	May 11-20.....	7		
India:				
Bombay.....	June 8-21.....	57	45	
Karachi.....	.....do.....	25	20	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-14.....	22	18	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-May 10....	3	3	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended July 25, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-30.....		2	
Austria-Hungary:				
Fiume.....	June 10-30.....	6	1	
Trieste.....	June 8-14.....	1		From Patras.
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Para.....	June 22-28.....	1	4	
Canada:				
Toronto.....	July 6-12.....	2		
Winnipeg.....	June 30-July 12....	4		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-7.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	do.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	June 8-14.....	4	4	
Shanghai.....	June 1-22.....	3	18	Deaths among natives.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	do.....	7	1	
Surabaya.....	May 25-31.....	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 18-24.....	1	2	
Germany.....				June 29-July 5: 1 case.
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	June 30-July 5....	2		
India:				
Bombay.....	June 8-21.....	13	2	
Karachi.....	do.....	9	5	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-14.....	3		
Hermosillo.....	June 30-July 12....	36	18	
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....			Present.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 8-21.....	14	8	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-Apr. 19....	17	7	
Servia:				Present in Dubotzi, Neresnitza, and Volui.
Spain:				
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		13	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7....	23		

**Reports Received from June 28 to July 18, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 18-31.....	82	62	2 cases among Europeans.
Sibitrat.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6....	90	81	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-17.....	20	14	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-May 24....		214	
Bombay.....	May 25-31.....	3	2	
Moulmain.....	May 4-17.....	4	4	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	July 10.....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17....		7	
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki, vilayet.....				June 22, abating; July 10, still present in Kavalla, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to July 18, 1913—Continued.

## YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-31.....	1		
Do.....	June 1-7.....	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	do.....	15	11	
Milagro.....	do.....	8	4	
Naranjito.....	do.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-31.....	1	1	1 fatal case to June 7 reported on p. 1373, Part I.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	June 18.....	1		From Valencia.

## PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases 81, deaths 59.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-17.....	2	1	June 8, 2 cases with 1 death.
China.....				May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway. 10 to 20 deaths daily.
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7.....			June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Kulansu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....		29	May 1-15, 60 to 70 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sun-niger district.
Canton.....				July 8: Cases, 17.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 7.....	63	53	10 deaths daily.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22.....			Among natives.
Shanghai.....	June 1-7.....	7	6	
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				Present.
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10.....			Do.
Nora.....	do.....			Do.
Urima.....	do.....			
Muanza, district.	do.....	244	223	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kederl.....	Apr. 1-30.....	96	85	
Malang.....	do.....	533	511	
Madioen.....	do.....	45	44	
Surabaya.....	do.....	22	21	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	9	2	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-June 12: Cases, 463; deaths, 222. May 30-June 12: Cases, 54; deaths, 12.
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 7.....	6	1	
Port Said.....	June 2.....	2	1	
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	May 30-June 12.....	26	7	
Galioubeh.....	May 21-June 10.....	4	1	
Garbieh.....	May 27-June 12.....	5		Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-30.....	4	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-June 12.....	1	1	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-June 11.....	6	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-June 7.....	372	324	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-May 24.....		120	
Karachi.....	May 18-June 7.....	95	86	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 28 to July 18, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 23-June 8....	5	2	
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	.....do.....	1	1	
San Pedro.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-June 8....			Present. Salaverry, June 4-17, 2 cases.
Lima.....	.....do.....	6		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 19....		4	

**SMALLPOX.**

Algeria:				
Department—				
Oran.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	1	
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Australia:				
Sydney.....	July 7.....			Present.
Austria-Hungary:				
Fiume.....	May 27-June 9....	12		
Trieste.....	June 1-7.....	1		
Brazil:				
Para.....	June 15-21.....	12	1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-31.....		33	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-June 7....	22	5	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-14.....	1	1	
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-28.....	8		
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-July 5....	3		
Toronto.....	June 16-28.....	5		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-14.....	2		
St. Johns.....	May 25-July 5....	4		
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Kulangsü.....	.....do.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	May 18-31.....	5	3	
Nanking.....	May 11-17.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	May 19-June 8....	3	23	Deaths among natives.
Dutch East Indies:				
Surabaya.....	May 11-17.....	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 17...	16	7	
Cairo.....	May 14-June 7....	14	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Paris.....	May 25-June 14...	9		
Germany.....	June 8-28.....	3		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-15.....		2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-June 7....	26	13	
Karachi.....	May 25-31.....	9		
Madras.....	May 24-June 7....	4	4	
Italy:				
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 18.....	1		
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

## Reports Received from June 28 to July 18, 1913—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
Surabaya.....	May 18-24.....	2		
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-31.....		1	
Agascalientes.....	June 9-29.....		13	
Hermosillo.....	June 7-28.....	40	51	Among troops.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-May 10....	42	28	
Monterey.....	June 9-15.....		1	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-May 3.....	3	2	
Veracruz.....	June 16-28.....	6	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-28.....	6		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-June 21....	28		
Russia:				
Libau.....	June 7-8.....	1		
Moscow.....	May 18-June 7....	26	7	
Odessa.....	June 8-21.....	30	5	
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-31.....	5		
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-13.....	2		
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hongkong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-21.....	8	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17....		5	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 8-14.....		11	
Valencia.....	June 1-14.....	6		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-21.....	12		
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1		From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-June 14....	12		
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....			Present.
Mersina.....	May 25-31.....		2	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-May 31....		27	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-21.....		18	
Saloniki.....	June 2-22.....	9	9	



# **SANITARY LEGISLATION.**

---

## **STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.**

---

### **CONNECTICUT.**

#### **Occupational Diseases—Notification of. (Chap. 14, Act Apr. 22, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Every physician having knowledge of any person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood-alcohol, mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the employment of such person, shall, within 48 hours, mail to the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics a report stating the name, address, and occupation of such patient, the name, address, and business of his employer, the nature of the disease, and such other information as may reasonably be required by said commissioner. The commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics shall prepare and furnish to the physicians of this State suitable blanks for the reports herein required.

SEC. 2. No report made pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action at law against any employer of such diseased person.

SEC. 3. Any physician who shall neglect or refuse to send any report herein required, or who shall fail to send the same within the time specified in this act, shall be liable to the State for a penalty of not more than \$10, recoverable by civil action in the name of the State by the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics.

### **MASSACHUSETTS.**

#### **Eggs—Sale of, After Cold Storage. (Chap. 538, Act Apr. 25, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Whenever eggs that have been in cold storage are sold at retail, or offered or exposed for sale, the basket, box, or other container in which the eggs are placed shall be marked plainly and conspicuously with the words "cold-storage eggs," or there shall be attached to such container a placard or sign having on the said words. If eggs that have been in cold storage are sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale without a container, or placed upon a counter or elsewhere, a sign or placard, having the words "cold-storage eggs" plainly and conspicuously marked upon it, shall be displayed in, upon, or immediately above the said eggs; the intent of this act being that cold-storage eggs sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale shall be designated in such a manner that the purchaser will know that they are cold-storage eggs. The display of the words "cold-storage eggs," as required by this act, shall be done in such a manner as is approved by the State board of health.

SEC. 2. Violation of any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 for each offense.

**Candy—Not to Contain More than 1 Per Cent of Alcohol. (Chap. 647, Act May 13, 1913.)**

Chapter 213 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 4 and inserting in place thereof the following:

"SEC. 4. Whoever sells to a person any candy inclosing or containing liquid or sirup containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense."

**Sausages—Manufacture of. (Chap. 650, Act May 13, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 213 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 9 and inserting in place thereof the following:

"SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful in the manufacture of sausages to use any coloring matter. Sausages shall not contain cereal in excess of 2 per cent. When cereal is added its presence shall be stated on the label or on the product. Water or ice shall not be added to sausage except for the purpose of facilitating grinding, chopping, and mixing, in which case the water or ice shall not exceed 3 per cent, except as hereinafter provided. Sausages of the class which are smoked or cooked, such as Frankfort style, Vienna style, and Bologna style, may contain added water in excess of 3 per cent, but not in excess of an amount sufficient to make the product palatable. When water, in excess of 3 per cent, and cereal are added to this class of sausages the statement "Sausage, water, and cereal" shall appear on the label or on the product, but when no cereal is added the addition of water need not be stated."

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to sell sausages manufactured contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense.

**Eggs—Not to be Sold for nor Used as Food When Decayed or Decomposed. (Chap. 654, Act May 13, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, eggs that are unfit for food within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall apply to eggs which, either before or after removal from the shell, are wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, and to eggs in the fluid state, any part of which is wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, and to eggs, in the fluid state or otherwise, that are mixed with parts of eggs which are derived from eggs that are wholly or partly decayed or decomposed. This act shall also apply to frozen masses of broken eggs, if the mass contains eggs that are wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, or that are mixed with parts of eggs that have been taken from eggs that were wholly or partly decayed or decomposed.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, to use eggs that are either wholly or partly decayed or decomposed in the preparation of food products. And it shall be unlawful to deliver, sell, purchase, or accept wholly or partly decayed or decomposed eggs in or at any establishment where food products are prepared or manufactured.

SEC. 4. Violation of any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. The State board of health shall enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the purchase, sale, or possession for other than food purposes of rotten, decayed, or partly decayed eggs which are unfit for food.

**Communicable Diseases—Powers of State Board of Health in Preventing the Spread of. (Chap. 670, Act May 16, 1913.)**

Chapter 75 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 8 and inserting in place thereof the following:

"SEC. 8. If smallpox or any other contagious or infectious disease declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health exists or is likely to exist in any place within the Commonwealth, the State board shall make an investigation thereof and of the means of preventing the spread of the disease, and shall consult thereon with the local authorities. It shall have coordinate powers as a board of health, in every city and town, with the board of health thereof, or with the mayor and aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town in which there is no such board. It may require the officers in charge of any city or State institution, charitable institution, public or private hospital, dispensary, or lying-in hospital, or any local boards of health or the physicians in any city or town to give notice of cases of any disease declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health. Such notice shall be given either in the manner prescribed in sections 49, 50, and 52 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 480 of the acts of the year 1907, or in such other manner as the State board of health may deem advisable. If any such officer, board, or physician refuses or neglects to give such notice, he or they shall forfeit not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense."

**MISSOURI.**

**Occupational Diseases—Employers to Provide Safeguards against. (Act Mar. 25, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. That every employer of labor in this State, engaged in carrying on any work, trade, or process which may produce any illness or disease peculiar to the work or process carried on, or which subjects the employee to the danger of illness or disease incident to such work, trade, or process, to which employees are exposed, shall, for the protection of all employees engaged in such work, trade, or process, adopt and provide approved and effective devices, means, or methods for the prevention of such industrial or occupational diseases as are incident to such work, trade, or process.

SEC. 2. The carrying on of any process, or manufacture, or labor in this State in which antimony, arsenic, brass, copper, lead, mercury, phosphorus, zinc, their alloys or salts or any poisonous chemicals, minerals, acids, fumes, vapors, gases, or other substances, are generated or used, employed, or handled by the employees in harmful quantities, or under harmful conditions, or come in contact with in a harmful way, are hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees.

SEC. 3. Every employer in this State to which this act applies shall provide for and place at the disposal of the employees so engaged, and shall maintain in good condition without cost to the employees, working clothes to be kept and used exclusively by such employees while at work and all employees therein shall be required at all times while they are at work to use and wear such clothing; and in all processes of manufacture or labor referred to in this section which are productive of noxious or poisonous dusts, adequate and approved respirators shall be furnished and maintained by the employer in good condition and without cost to the employees, and such employees shall use such respirators at all times while engaged in any work productive of noxious or poisonous dusts.

SEC. 4. Every employer engaged in carrying on any process or manufacture referred to in section 2 of this act shall, as often as once every calendar month, cause all employees who come into direct contact with the poisonous agencies or injurious processes referred to in section 2 of this act to be examined by a competent licensed and reputable physician for the purpose of ascertaining if there exists in any

employee any industrial or occupational disease or illness or any disease or illness due or incident to the character of the work in which the employee is engaged.

SEC. 5. It is hereby made the duty of any licensed physician who shall make a physical examination of any employee under the provisions of section 4 of this act, to make within 24 hours a triplicate report thereof to the State board of health of the State of Missouri upon blanks to be furnished by said board upon request, and if any such disease or illness is found, the physician shall so report, and if any such disease is found, the report shall state the name and address and business of such employer and the nature of the disease in precise and definite terms of all the diseases or illness with which the employee is afflicted and the probable extent and duration thereof, the name and business of employer, and the last place and length of employment: *Provided*, That the failure of any such physician to receive blanks from the State board of health for making such a report shall not excuse the physician from making the report as herein required. Any physician who shall fail to make a report as required by this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50, and in each case shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid unless otherwise discharged by due process of law.

SEC. 6. The secretary of the State board of health shall, immediately upon receipt of any report from any physician in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of this act, transmit a copy thereof to the State factory inspector, and a copy to the superintendent of the factory in which the employee is supposed to have contracted his ailment.

SEC. 7. Every employer engaged in carrying on any process or manufacture or labor referred to in section 2 of this act, shall provide, separate and apart from the workshop in which such employees are engaged, a dressing room and lavatory for the use of such employees who are exposed to poisonous or injurious dusts, fumes, and gases, and such lavatory shall be kept and maintained in a hygienic and sanitary manner and provided with a sufficient number of basins or spigots with adequate washing facilities including hot and cold water, clean individual towels and soap, and sufficient shower baths, and the dressing room shall be furnished with compartment lockers, so that the ordinary street clothes of such employees shall be kept separate and apart from their working clothes. Male and female employees shall be provided for separately.

SEC. 8. No employee shall take or be allowed to take any food or drink of any kind into any room or apartment in which any process or manufacture or labor referred to in section 2 of this act is carried on, or in which poisonous substances or injurious or noxious fumes, dusts, or gases, are present as the result of such work or process being carried on in such room or apartment, and the employees shall not remain in any such room or apartment during the time allowed for meals, and suitable provision shall be made and maintained by the employer for enabling the employees to take their meals elsewhere in such place of employment, and a sufficient number of sanitary drinking fountains containing wholesome drinking water, and providing ice for same, shall be provided and maintained for the use of the employees within reasonable access and without cost to them.

SEC. 9. All employers engaged in carrying on any process or manufacture or labor referred to in section 2 of this act, shall provide and maintain adequate devices for carrying off all poisonous or injurious fumes from any furnaces which may be employed in any such process or manufacture or labor, and shall also provide and maintain adequate and efficient facilities for carrying off all injurious dust, and the floors in any room or apartment where such work or process is carried on shall be kept and maintained in a smooth and hard condition, and no sweeping shall be permitted during working hours except where the floor in such workshop is dampened so as to prevent the raising of dust; and all ore, slag, dross, and fume shall be kept in some room or apartment separate from the work occupied by the employees, and all mixing and weighing of such ore, slag, dross, or fume shall be done in such separate room or apartment, and all such material shall be dampened or covered before being handled or transported by employees.

SEC. 10. When any flues or other apparatus are used in any such process or manufacture or labor referred to in section 2 of this act, and when such flues or other apparatus are being cleaned or emptied, the employer shall in every case provide and maintain a sufficient, adequate, and efficient means or device, such as canvas bags or other approved device, or by dampening the dust, or some other efficient method for catching and collecting the dust and preventing it from unreasonably fouling or polluting the air in which the employees are obliged to work, and, wherever practicable, the dust occasioned in any process or manufacture referred to in section 2 of this act, and in any polishing or finishing therein, shall be dampened or wet down or covered, and every reasonable precaution shall be adopted by the employer to prevent the unnecessary creation or raising of dust, and all floors shall be washed or scrubbed at least once every working day; and such parts of the work or process as are especially dangerous to the employees, on account of poisonous fumes, dusts, and gases, shall, where practicable, be carried on in separate rooms and under cover of some suitable and efficient device to remove the danger to the health of such employees as far as may be reasonably consistent with the manufacturing process, and the fixtures and tools employed in any such process or manufacture or labor shall be thoroughly washed and cleaned at reasonable intervals.

SEC. 11. All hoppers or chutes or similar devices used in the course of any process or manufacture referred to in section 2 of this act shall be provided with a hood or covering, and an adequate and efficient apparatus or other proper device for the purpose of drawing away from the employees, noxious, poisonous, or injurious dusts, and preventing the employees from coming into unnecessary contact therewith; and all conveyances or receptacles used for the transportation about or the storage in any place where any such process or manufacture or labor referred to in section 2 of this act is carried on, shall be properly covered or dampened in such a way as to protect the health of the employees, and no refuse of a dangerous character incident to the work or process carried on in any such place shall be allowed to remain accumulated on the floors thereof.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the State factory inspector to enforce the provisions of this act and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, and for that purpose the State factory inspector and his assistants are empowered to and shall visit and inspect, at least once a year, and at reasonable hours, and as often as practicable, all places of employment covered by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of disseminating a general knowledge of the provisions of this act and of the dangers to the health of employees in any work or process covered by the provisions of this act, the employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room or apartment in which any such work or process is carried on, appropriate notices of the known dangers to the health of any such employees arising from such work or process, and simple instructions as to any known means of avoiding, so far as possible, the injurious consequences thereof, and the State factory inspector shall have prepared a notice covering the salient features of this act, and furnish a reasonable number of copies thereof to employers in this State affected by the provisions of this act, which notice shall be posted by every such employer in a conspicuous place in every room or apartment in such place of employment. The notices required by this section shall be printed on cardboard of suitable character and the type used shall be such as to make them easily legible.

SEC. 14. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall, personally or through any agent, violate any of the provisions of this act, or who fails or refuses to comply with any of its requirements, or who obstructs or interferes with any examination or investigation being made by the State department of factory inspection in accordance with the provisions of this act, or any employee who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$200 and in each case shall stand



committed until such fine and costs are paid, unless otherwise discharged by due process of law.

SEC. 15. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, "employer" includes persons, partnerships, and corporations.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

##### **Barber Shops—Regulation of. (Chap. 15, Act Mar. 6, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 142 of the laws of 1907 is hereby amended by striking out the word "and" in the fifth line of said section and placing a comma after the word "brushes" in said line; said section is also amended by inserting after the word "razors" in the fifth line the words "tweezers, needles, or lances." Said section is also amended by striking out the word "after" in the seventh line thereof and inserting in place thereof the word "before." Said section is also amended by striking out the period after the word "thereof" in the seventh line and insert in place thereof a comma and the following words, "and hairbrushes, combs, and neck dusters shall be sterilized each morning and the same shall be kept in a cleanly condition at all times." Said section is also amended by striking out the words "clean towel" in the seventh line of said section and inserting in place thereof the words "fresh clean towels, or sterilized towels." Said section is further amended by striking out the words "hot water" in the eleventh line thereof and inserting in place thereof the words "running hot water, where water under pressure is available." Said section is further amended by striking out all of said section after the word "shall" in the fourteenth line of said section and inserting in place thereof the words "keep his hands thoroughly cleansed, and the headrest of every chair shall be protected with clean paper before serving any customer," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Boards of health of towns and cities are hereby authorized and directed to promulgate the following rules and regulations for the management of barber shops. Barber shops or places where the trade is carried on shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition. Mugs, shaving brushes, razors, tweezers, needles, or lances shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water or some sterilizing solution before every separate use thereof, and hairbrushes, combs, and neck dusters shall be sterilized each morning, and the same shall be kept in a cleanly condition at all times. Fresh, clean towels or sterilized towels shall be used for each person. Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form. The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited. Every barber shop shall be provided with running hot water, where water under pressure is available. No person or persons shall be allowed to sleep in any room used wholly or in part for tonsorial purposes, nor shall the business of a barber be carried on in any room used as a sleeping apartment. Every barber shall keep his hands thoroughly cleansed, and the headrest of every chair shall be protected with clean paper before serving any customer."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

##### **Tuberculosis—Bulletins for Instruction of School-Teachers. (Chap. 17, Act Mar. 6, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. The State board of health is authorized and instructed to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such bulletin or bulletins on the cause, restriction, and prevention of tuberculosis, embodying such facts, suggestions, and regulations as in its judgment shall best instruct the public in methods of prevention and restriction, including the proper sanitary management of said disease.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of education of every school district in the State to furnish each teacher of a public school a sufficient number of copies of each bulletin, whenever issued, as to enable the said teacher, whose duty it shall be to distribute one copy to each family represented in said school district.



SEC. 3. The board of education shall ascertain, approximately, the number of copies of said bulletin that may be required under the provisions of the foregoing section, and shall report the same to the State board of health within 30 days after request is made for same by said State board of health.

SEC. 4. The State board of health shall, as soon as practicable after ascertaining the number of copies of said bulletin that will be required for the distribution herein provided for, cause to be printed and forwarded to each board of education a sufficient number of copies to meet the requirements of section 2 of this act, and such additional number of copies as in the judgment of the said board may be otherwise profitably distributed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after May 1, 1913.

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Penalty for Nonregistration. (Chap. 39, Act Mar. 19, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 173 of the Public Statutes relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths is hereby amended by striking out the whole of section 11 and inserting in the place thereof the following:

"SEC. 11. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to perform a duty imposed upon him by the provisions of this chapter shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense, for the use of the town in which the offense was committed, and it shall be the duty of the registrar of vital statistics to enforce this section."

**Appropriation for State Board of Health for Year Ending Aug. 31, 1914. (Chap. 41, Act Mar. 19, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the State, for the purposes specified, for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of August, 1914, to wit: \* \* \* For board of health department, \$11,250, as follows: For salary of secretary, \$2,500; salary of clerk, \$500; for incidentals, \$450; printing blanks, \$300; for epidemic fund, \$5,000; for sanitary inspection, \$2,500. For laboratory of hygiene, \$6,400, as follows: For salaries of two chemists, \$3,000; salaries of two bacteriologists, \$1,800; incidentals, \$1,200; printing blanks and bulletins, \$400. For vital statistics department, \$1,750, as follows: For clerical expenses and incidentals, \$1,750. \* \* \*

**Appropriation for State Board of Health for Year Ending Aug. 31, 1915. (Chap. 43, Act Mar. 19, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the State, for the purposes specified, for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of August, 1915, to wit: \* \* \*

For board of health department, \$12,500, as follows: For salary of secretary, \$2,500; salary of clerk, \$500; for incidentals, \$450; for printing blanks, \$300; for printing report, \$1,250; for epidemic fund, \$5,000; for sanitary inspection, \$2,500. For laboratory of hygiene, \$6,400, as follows: For salaries of two chemists, \$3,000; salaries of two bacteriologists, \$1,800; incidentals, \$1,200; printing blanks and bulletins, \$400. For vital statistics department, \$2,800, as follows: For clerical expenses and incidentals, \$1,600; printing report, \$1,200. \* \* \*

**Schools—Medical Inspection of. (Chap. 83, Act Apr. 22, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Whenever any city, union, special, or town school district shall adopt the provisions of this act the said provisions shall be in force in such school district as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The school board of the city or town in which such school district is located shall appoint one or more school physicians of not less than five years' experience, shall assign one to each public and each private school within such school district, and shall provide them with all proper facilities for the performance of their duties as prescribed in this act.

SEC. 3. Every school physician shall, in the presence of the teacher, at least once a year, previous notice having been given, make such an examination of every pupil, excepting such as are hereinafter exempted, and of every teacher, janitor, and other employees of the schools committed to his charge, and of the school buildings, yards, and surroundings thereof as the protection of the health of the pupils may require. He shall report the results of his examination to the school board, who shall record the same, and they shall forthwith take such action thereon as in their judgment the public health or the health of the pupils demand.

SEC. 4. Every child who shows signs of being in ill health or of suffering from a communicable disease shall be referred by the teacher to the parents or guardian of such child for examination and diagnosis by some regularly registered physician, and if said parents fail or neglect to have such child so examined, and produce a certificate from such physician within two days, then such child shall be examined by said school physician.

SEC. 5. The school physician shall cause notice of the disease or defects, if any, from which any child is found to be suffering to be sent to his parent or guardian. Whenever a child shows symptoms of smallpox, tuberculosis, diphtheria, influenza, tonsillitis, whooping cough, mumps, scabies, or trachoma, or other communicable disease, he shall be sent home immediately, or as soon as safe and proper conveyance can be found.

SEC. 6. The school physician shall cause every child in the public schools to be carefully tested and examined in the presence of the teacher at least once in every school year to ascertain whether he is suffering from defective sight or hearing or from any other disability or defect tending to prevent his receiving the full benefit of his school work, or requiring a modification of the school work in order to prevent injury to the child or to secure the best educational results. The tests of sight and hearing shall be made by the teacher under the direction of the school physician. The physician shall cause notice of any defect or disability requiring treatment to be sent to the parent or guardian of the child and shall require a physical record of each child to be kept in such form as the State superintendent of public instruction shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. The State board of health shall prescribe the directions for tests of sight and hearing, and the superintendent of public instruction shall, in cooperation with the State board of health, prescribe instruction, test cards, blanks, record books, and other useful appliances for carrying out the purposes of this act, and shall provide for students in the normal schools instruction and practice in the best methods of testing the sight and hearing of children.

SEC. 8. Any parent or guardian may protest in writing to the teacher against the examination of his or her child or ward, and such pupil shall thereafter be exempt from any examination for or on account of any noncontagious disease or defect.

SEC. 9. The district may raise money for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

#### **Occupational Diseases—Notification of. (Chap. 118, May 7, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. *Report of occupational diseases.*—Every physician in this State attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other ailment or disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall within 48 hours send to the State board of health a report stating:

- (a) Name, address, and occupation of patient.
- (b) Name, address, and business of employer.
- (c) Nature of disease.

(d) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the State board of health. The reports herein required shall be on or in conformity with the standard

schedule blanks hereinafter provided for. The posting of the report, within the time required, in a stamped envelope addressed to the office of the State board of health, shall be a compliance with this section.

**SEC. 2. Blanks for reports.**—The State board of health shall prepare and furnish, free of cost, to the physicians included in section 1, standard schedule blanks for the reports required under this act. The form and contents of such blanks shall be determined by the State board of health.

**SEC. 3. Reports not evidence.**—Reports made under this act shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action arising out of the disease therein reported.

**SEC. 4. Penalty.**—Any physician who neglects or refuses to send the report or reports as herein required shall be liable to the State for a penalty of \$5 for each offense, recoverable by civil action by the State board of health.

**SEC. 5. Transmission of reports.**—It shall furthermore be the duty of the State board of health to transmit a copy of all such reports of occupational disease to the commissioner of labor.

**SEC. 6. Time of taking effect.**—This act shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1913.

**Foodstuffs, Drugs, and Liquors—Mislabeling of. (Chap. 193, Act May 21, 1913.)**

**SECTION 1.** Section 4 of chapter 48, Laws of 1907, being "An act for preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded, or poisonous, or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors," is hereby amended by striking out the words: "Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not correctly stated on the outside of the package," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided, however,* That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of this act."

**SEC. 2.** This act shall take effect and be in force 18 months after its passage.

**Tuberculosis—Treatment of Indigent Patients in Institutions. (Chap. 265, Joint Resolution, May 21, 1913.)**

That for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, particularly in the advanced stage, and who are unable to pay the cost of such treatment, and for the encouragement of the establishment and maintenance of sanatoria for the treatment of such persons, the State board of charities and correction be and hereby are authorized to engage free beds in such sanatoria or other places as have been approved by the State board of health for the treatment of such persons as the State board of charities and correction may specify. Indigent consumptives, citizens of the State, who are unable to pay any part of the cost of said treatment, may be admitted to said free beds by the authority of the secretary of the State board of charities and correction in accordance with the ordinary regulations of said sanatoria. Persons in needy circumstances, who, by themselves, relatives, or friends, are unable to pay part of the cost of said treatment, may be admitted to said sanatoria or other places and maintained and treated therein at the expense of the State to that extent that they can not by themselves, friends, or relatives, chargeable therefor, pay cash cost of treatment when the State board of charities and correction so certify and stipulate the proportion the State shall assume to pay. This act shall not be construed so as to deprive any person to whom aid is rendered of any right that he may have at the time of his admission to said sanatorium. To pay the expenses of engaging said free beds and assisting persons in needy circumstances to treatment in said sanatoria, a sum not exceeding \$15,000 for each of the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 is hereby appropriated, and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant for said sum out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its passage.

## **MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.**

### **NEW CASTLE, PA.**

#### **Communicable Diseases—List of; Poliomyelitis, Notification, Placarding, and Quarantining. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 3, 1912.)**

**RULE 3.** The following diseases are declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz: Cholera, smallpox (variola or varioloid), scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, diphtheria, diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, leprosy, epidemic anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), cerebro-spinal meningitis.

**RULE 4.** Householders and physicians shall report all cases of epidemic anterior poliomyelitis in the same manner as they are now required to do by law and ordinance with reference to other communicable and dangerous diseases. And it shall be the duty of the health officer to put up in a conspicuous place on the house wherein such case is a card having thereon "Infantile paralysis," and it shall be unlawful for any person to remove, deface, or take down, or in any way interfere with, such card without permission is had from the health officer.

**RULE 5.** That when any house or dwelling or other place in which there is a patient afflicted with the said epidemic anterior poliomyelitis shall be duly placarded as aforesaid, the said house, dwelling, or other place shall be deemed to be quarantined, and the same shall remain quarantined until the quarantine is lifted; and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to enter therein, or thereon, or to depart therefrom during the existence of said quarantine, which quarantine shall be for the same length of time as is provided by law and other ordinance for other communicable, contagious, and pestilential diseases, nor shall it be lawful for any person or persons having charge of said house, dwelling, or other place to permit any person or persons to depart therefrom, or to enter therein, or to cause any person to depart therefrom or to enter therein.

**RULE 6.** Any person or persons, company, or corporation who violates any of the above-mentioned rules, or any part thereof, shall upon conviction pay a penalty of not less than \$5, nor more than \$100, and costs of suit, and in default of payment may be committed to the city or county prison not exceeding 30 days.

#### **Medicines—Distribution of Samples Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 3, 1912.)**

**RULE 2.** No person shall give away, or deposit, or distribute any sample package, boxes, or any other quantity of nostrums, pills, proprietary medicine, or any other material of an alleged medicinal character or purporting to be a curative agency, by means of depositing, or leaving the same in any street, alley, or public or private property in the city.

#### **Privies and Cesspools—Cleaners to Obtain Licenses. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 3, 1912.)**

**RULE 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in the business of cleaning, removing, or conveying away the contents of privy vaults, cesspools, water-closets, or other receptacles of human excrements without first obtaining a

license therefor, which license shall be issued by the health officer, upon application. All licenses shall expire on the last day of June in each year. It shall be unlawful to remove or convey away any human excrements from any privy vault, cesspool, water-closet, or other receptacle by any licensed person, except to the place or places which may be designated by the board of health or the health officer thereof. Each person licensed as aforesaid must exhibit on his wagon the words "Licensed vault cleaner," together with the number of his license.

**Stables—Location and Maintenance of; Care of Manure. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 19, 1912.)**

RULE 8. No stable shall be hereafter erected or maintained within 30 feet of any church, schoolhouse, public hall, dwelling, store, or any place or building occupied by clerks or salesmen in the transaction of business, without a permit from the board of health; and the manure in all stables must be stored in tight receptacles or bins, which shall be water-tight and provided with proper covers, and the manure shall be removed at frequent intervals. All stables shall be kept clean and free from noxious vapors and smells.

**Wells, Springs, etc.—When Contaminated to be Condemned and Water therefrom not Used. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 19, 1912.)**

RULE 7. Whenever it shall be made to appear that the water from any spring, well, or other source of water supply contains bacilli coli, or other substances or ingredients indicating sewage contamination, the same shall be condemned for use, and it shall be the duty of the health officer to put up at each respective well, spring, or source of water supply a placard having the words thereon "This well condemned" or "This spring condemned," as the case may be, and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take, carry away, or use any of the water of the spring, well, or other source of water supply thus condemned. And it shall be the duty of the board of health, or the health officer, to cause the said spring, well, or other source of water supply to be abated in the manner most effectual so as to prevent any person or persons from using the water from said sources, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to remove, deface, or in any wise interfere with the placard put up by the aforesaid health officer, or to interfere with, remove, or in any manner whatsoever destroy that which has been done by the board of health or the health officer toward abating and closing up said injurious sources of water supply, or to again replace any pump, or other matter or thing which may have been taken out of any well, spring, or other source of supply.

**Privies and Cesspools—To be Cleaned, Disinfected, and Filled when Abandoned. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 19, 1912.)**

RULE 9. When a privy vault or well or cesspool is to be abandoned or cease to be used from any cause, the same must have its contents removed and be thoroughly disinfected, and thereupon the health officer shall be notified that the said vault or well or cesspool has had its contents removed and has been disinfected and apply for inspection of the same; and in case the inspector shall approve the work done, the said privy vault or well or cesspool shall be filled with fresh earth. In no case shall a privy vault or well or cesspool be filled until its contents have been entirely removed and it has been inspected and approved by the health officer as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the owner or the person in charge of any property upon which any such privy, well, or vault, or cesspool is situate, when the same has been abandoned or ceased to be used, upon 20 days' notice from the health officer, to clean up the said vault or cesspool, and disinfect the same, and fill the same up with earth, in the manner aforesaid. The said notice shall be given to the owner, or person in



charge of the said property, if he can conveniently be found within the city. If he resides out of the city and his post-office address is known to the health officer, such notice may be given by registered letter. Where the owner or person in charge of the property can not be served in the manner aforesaid, it shall be sufficient to post the said notice in a conspicuous place upon the property on which the said privy vault or well or cesspool is situated.

**Penalty for Violation of Regulations of Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 3, 1912.)**

RULE 10. Any person or persons, company, or corporation who violates any of the above-mentioned rules, or any part thereof, or any other rules heretofore, or which may be hereafter adopted by the board of health, shall upon conviction pay a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 and costs of suit, and in default of payment may be committed to the city or county prison not exceeding 30 days.

**NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

**Hogs—Keeping of. (Ord. Bd. of H., Nov 12, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans, from and after April 1, 1913,* It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep a hog or hogs, or permit the same to run at large within the following described limits:

Beginning at the intersection of Protection Street and the Levee, out Protection Street, both sides, to Lake Pontchartrain; along Lake Pontchartrain to People Avenue; along Peoples Avenue, both sides, to Calhoun Avenue; along Calhoun Avenue, both sides, to Press Street; along Press Street, both sides, to Florida Avenue; along Florida Avenue, both sides, to Poland Street; along Poland Street, both sides, to Claiborne Avenue; along Claiborne Avenue, both sides, to Delery Street; along Delery Street, both sides, to river; along river to point of the beginning.

And in the fifth municipal district (Algiers): Beginning at the intersection of Behrman Avenue and the river; out Behrman Avenue, both sides, to Lamarque Street; along Lamarque Street, both sides, to Pacific Avenue; along Pacific Avenue, both sides, to Parish Line; along Parish Line to Mississippi River; along Mississippi River to point of the beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained, etc.,* That it shall be unlawful to keep a hog or hogs on any premises within the limits of the city of New Orleans, except under conditions satisfactory to the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained, etc.,* That any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of such fine, by imprisonment in the parish prison for not more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained, etc.,* That this ordinance shall take effect from and after April 1, 1913.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained, etc.,* That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

**Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Ord. Bd. of H., Nov. 14, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans,* That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale or have in his possession or under his control for sale any candy, cakes, confections, dried figs, dates, or preserved, candied, or crystallized fruits of any kind, bread, cakes, pies, and pastries of all kinds, meat, fruits, vegetables, and all foodstuffs of any kind, unless the same be then and there effectually wrapped, covered, or inclosed in a manner suitable to and approved by the board of health so as to protect it from dust, flies, or other insects, and from all other contaminating influences.



**SEC. 2.** *Be it further ordained, etc.,* That any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or, in default of such fine, by imprisonment in the parish prison for not more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

**Diphtheria—Control Cultures to be Made Before Released from Quarantine. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 10, 1912.)**

*Resolved,* That from and after the promulgation of this resolution the sanitary release of any person or premises affected by diphtheria infection shall be effective only after two consecutive reports of negative control cultures from diphtheria subject have been filed in the office of the Board of Health of the Parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans by the board's bacteriologist.

That no control culture shall be taken until seven full days have elapsed since report of case by physician in charge.

That no control culture will be taken until physician in charge of case shall have filed in the office of the Board of Health of the Parish of Orleans and of the city of New Orleans a certificate, in writing, of clinical recovery of patient.

Second control culture shall not be taken within 48 hours of first, and must in every instance be taken by an official of our board.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**

**Common Towels—Use of in Public Places Prohibited. (Ord. Bd. of H., Jan. 4, 1912.)**

**SEC. 190.** No person, firm, or corporation having the management and control of any public lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station shall maintain in or about such lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station any towel or towels for use in common.

The term "public lavatory, wash room, or public comfort station" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include any such place when belonging to or provided in connection with a railroad station, ferryhouse, school, hotel, theater, concert hall, dance hall, department store, cafe, restaurant, or a beer, wine, or liquor saloon.

The term "for use in common" as used herein shall be construed to mean for use or intended to be used by more than one person.

The term "department store" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are offered for sale when persons entering such place are given and allowed access to a lavatory or wash room maintained on or in connection with the store premises.

The term "corporation" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include a municipal corporation.

**Foodstuffs—Sale of Prohibited When Containing Methyl Alcohol. (Ord. Bd. of H., Jan. 23 and Sept. 17, 1912.)**

**SEC. 66a.** No person or corporation shall have, sell, or offer for sale any food or drink which contains methyl alcohol (commonly known as wood alcohol) or any preparation or mixture of any kind whatsoever containing the same intended either for internal or external use by man, nor shall methyl or wood alcohol or any preparation or mixture containing the same be used upon or applied to the person or body of another.

**AMENDMENT.**

*Resolved,* That section 66a of the Sanitary Code of the Department of Health of the City of New York be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

**SEC. 66a.** No person or corporation shall have, sell, or offer for sale any food or drink which contains methyl alcohol (commonly known as wood alcohol) or any

preparation or mixture of any kind whatsoever containing methyl alcohol intended for internal use by man.

Any preparation or mixture containing methyl alcohol intended for external use by man, or so used, shall when offered for sale, sold, or used be conspicuously labeled as follows: "This preparation contains methyl (wood) alcohol."

**Common Drinking Cups—Use of in Public Places Prohibited. (Ord. Bd. of H., Jan. 30, 1912.)**

SEC. 189. The use of a common drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park, street or avenue, public institution, or in any hotel, theater, factory, school, public hall, or in any railroad car or ferryboat, or in any railway station or ferryhouse, or the furnishing of any such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place, is hereby prohibited.

The term "public place" as used herein shall be construed to include—

- (a) Any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are sold or offered for sale.
- (b) Any department, bureau, building, or office of a municipal corporation.

The term "factory" as used herein shall be construed to include any workshop or manufacturing or business establishment where persons are employed at labor.

**Meat Products—Permits Required to Manufacture. (Ord. Bd. of H., Feb. 20, 1912.)**

SEC. 49a. The business of manufacturing or preparing sausages, or smoking or preserving meat or fish, shall not be conducted or carried on nor shall any place therefor be established in the city of New York without a permit in writing from the board of health of said city and subject to the rules and regulations of said board.

**Milk—Adulteration of. (Ords. Bd. of H., Feb. 20 and Mar. 5, 1912.)**

SEC. 53. No milk which is watered, adulterated, reduced, or changed in any respect by the addition of water or other substance, or by the removal of cream, shall be brought into the city of New York, or held, kept, sold, or offered for sale at any place in said city; nor shall anyone keep, have, sell, or offer for sale in the said city any such milk.

The term "adulterated milk," when so used in this code, means:

First. Milk containing more than 88½ per cent of water or fluids.

Second. Milk containing less than 11½ per cent of milk solids.

Third. Milk containing less than 3 per cent of fats.

Fourth. Milk drawn from animals within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition.

Fifth. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or on any unwholesome food.

Sixth. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.

Seventh. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.

Eighth. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added, or into which has been introduced, any foreign substance whatever.

Ninth. Milk the temperature of which is higher than 50° F., or which contains an excessive number of bacteria.

The provisions of this section shall not be applicable, however, to modified milk held or offered for sale under permits therefor from the board of health, pursuant to the rules and regulations of said board.

SEC. 55. No condensed milk which is adulterated shall be brought into the city of New York or held, kept, sold, or offered for sale at any place in said city, nor shall anyone have, keep, sell, or offer for sale in said city any such condensed milk. The term "adulterated," when used in this section, refers to condensed milk in which the amount of fat is less than 25 per cent of the milk solids contained therein, or to which any foreign substance whatever has been added, excepting sugars, as in pre-

served milks. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to condensed skimmed milk held or offered for sale under permits therefor issued by the board of health and pursuant to the rules and regulations of said board.

**Milk and Cream—Permits Required for Sale of. (Ord. Bd. of H., Feb. 20, 1912.)**

SEC. 56. No milk, modified milk, or cream shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale or sold and delivered in the city of New York, without a permit in writing therefor from the board of health, and subject to the conditions thereof.

By the term "modified milk" is meant milk of any subdivision of the classification known as "Grade A, for infants and children," which has been changed by the addition of water, barley water, lime water, sugar of milk, or other substances intended to render the milk suitable for infant feeding.

**Garbage and Refuse—Ashes, Manure, Sweepings, Offal, Shop Fat and Bones, Grease, Rotten Eggs, Garbage, and Swill. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 9, 1912.)**

1. The sanitary superintendent, an assistant sanitary superintendent, or a chief of the division of inspections are hereby authorized to issue all the permits, which are issued in accordance with the following regulations, under section 119 of the sanitary code, to transport manure, swill, ashes, garbage, offal, or any offensive or noxious substance.

2. There will be issued with each permit a set of rules and regulations bearing the same number as the permit. These rules and regulations must be complied with while any of the above-mentioned materials are being transported.

3. A violation of any of these rules and regulations during the transportation of refuse material may be sufficient cause for the revocation of the permit.

4. The permit is to be securely fastened in a conspicuous place on the right side of the vehicle near the front.

5. The use of a vehicle for the transportation of refuse materials without a permit by a person or persons holding a permit or permits for this purpose from this department may be sufficient cause for the revocation of all permits held by said parties.

6. Vehicles engaged in the transportation of the above-mentioned materials, while loaded, either wholly or in part, must not remain on the public sidewalk an unreasonable length of time, and must not, except when unavoidable, stop in front of premises other than those from which the material is being collected.

**ASHES.**

1. Ashes may be transported in tight vehicles, provided with proper tight-fitting, metallic covers to prevent dust and dirt from being blown therefrom and creating a nuisance.

2. Ashes may be delivered to any private dumping board along the water front of the city.

3. They may be deposited upon vacant lots, provided a permit therefore has been issued.

4. They may be delivered to any dump maintained by the street cleaning department, provided said department issues a permit therefor.

**MANURE.**

1. Manure may be transported only to a dump operated under a permit issued by the board of health.

2. All vehicles used in the transportation of manure must be thoroughly cleaned after each day's use.

3. Vehicles used in this traffic must be tight, and must be provided with a suitable cover so as to prevent the dropping of manure upon the street. If this cover is of

canvas or other similar material, it must be of sufficient size to completely cover the manure within the vehicle, and must be securely fastened to the vehicle on all sides.

4. No vehicles engaged in the collection of manure shall be permitted to load upon the sidewalk, in an alleyway, or in a yard, or any place except within the stable.

5. The vehicles and the premises wherein they are stored must be maintained in a cleanly condition at all times.

#### SWEEPINGS.

1. Sweepings may be transported in tight vehicles provided with proper tight-fitting metallic covers to prevent dust and dirt from being blown therefrom and creating a nuisance.

2. Sweepings may be delivered to any private dumping board along the water front of the city.

3. They may be deposited upon vacant lots, provided a permit therefor has been issued.

4. They may be delivered to any dump maintained by the department of street cleaning, provided the street cleaning department issues a permit therefor.

#### OFFAL.

1. The vehicles and other apparatus used in the collection of offal must be so constructed as to prevent the escape of offensive odors therefrom.

2. The offal must be transported in barrels, boxes, or other receptacles which are water-tight and are strongly constructed of metal or some hard wood, and each fitted with a cover sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of offensive odors.

3. Offal transported under this permit may be delivered only to the following points:

(a) To a dock or boat set aside for the receipt of offal or garbage.

(b) To a contractor employed by the city of New York for the disposal of offal, garbage, or other animal refuse.

(c) To plants within the city of New York holding permits from the board of health to treat and dispose of material of this character.

4. All vehicles used in the transporting of offal shall be loaded and unloaded within the buildings from which the material is collected or to which it is transported.

5. All vehicles and containers therein must be thoroughly cleaned upon the completion of each day's use.

#### SHOP FAT AND BONES.

1. This permit does not include or allow the collection of shop fat and bones at points beyond the limits of the city of New York, nor does it permit or allow any shop fat or bones to be brought into the city.

2. The vehicles and other apparatus used in the collection of shop fat and bones must be so constructed as to prevent the escape of offensive odors therefrom.

3. The shop fat and bones must be transported in barrels, boxes, or other containers which are water-tight, and are strongly constructed of metal or some hard wood and each fitted with a cover sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of offensive odors.

4. When the amount of shop fat and bones collected at any one point is within three-quarters of the capacity of the aforementioned barrels or boxes, then this material must be removed from the premises in the receptacles in which it was collected.

5. The sorting of shop fat and bones upon the sidewalk in any public street, or in vehicles while on a public street, is strictly prohibited.

6. Vehicles must be kept closed while on the public streets, except while shop fat and bones are actually being loaded into the receptacles thereon.

7. Shop fat and bones transported under this permit may be delivered only to the following points:

(a) To a dock or boat set aside for the receipt of offal or garbage.

(b) To a contractor employed by the city of New York for the disposal of offal or garbage.

(c) To plants within the city of New York holding permits from the board of health to treat and dispose of material of this character.

8. All vehicles and the containers therein must be thoroughly cleaned upon the completion of each day's use.

9. Vehicles used in the transportation of fresh fat, bones, heads, or feet of animals from slaughterhouses within 12 hours of the time that the animals were killed need not have separate containers, provided the vehicles are used in transporting this material from the point of production to the point of disposition; and, provided further, that the vehicles are loaded and unloaded within the plants, except that when material of this character is to be removed from the city in boats it may be dumped into boats at some dock set aside for the purpose.

#### GREASE.

1. This permit does not include or allow the collection of grease at points beyond the limits of the city of New York, nor does it permit or allow any grease to be brought into the city.

2. The vehicles and other apparatus used in the collection of grease must be so constructed as to prevent the escape of offensive odors therefrom.

3. The grease must be transported in barrels, boxes, or other receptacles which are water-tight, and are strongly constructed of metal or some hard wood and fitted with covers sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of offensive odors.

4. When the amount of grease collected at any one point is within three-quarters of the capacity of the aforementioned boxes or barrels, then this material must be removed from the premises in the receptacles in which it was collected.

5. The sorting of grease upon the sidewalk in any public street, or in vehicles while on a public street, is strictly prohibited.

6. Vehicles must be kept closed while on the public street, except while grease is actually being loaded thereon.

7. Grease collected under this permit may be disposed of by any of the following methods:

(a) It may be delivered to any dock or boat set aside by the authorities of the city for the reception of garbage, swill, offal, or other similar material.

(b) It may be delivered to any plant holding a permit from the board of health to render fat, manufacture lubricants, soap, or any similar product.

8. All vehicles and containers therein must be thoroughly cleaned upon the completion of each day's use.

#### ROTTEN EGGS.

1. The vehicles and other apparatus used in the collection of rotten eggs must be so constructed as to prevent the escape of offensive odors therefrom.

2. The rotten eggs must be transported in barrels, boxes, or other receptacles which are water tight, and are strongly constructed of metal or some hard wood, and each fitted with a cover sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of offensive odors.

3. No eggs shall be transported under this permit unless they have been denatured in a manner satisfactory to the department of health.

4. Eggs transported under this permit may be delivered only to the following points:

(a) To a dock or boat set aside for the receipt of offal or garbage.

(b) To a contractor employed by the city of New York for the disposal of offal or garbage.

(c) To persons holding permits from the department of health to manufacture products of which eggs of this character are a constituent part.

5. All vehicles and the containers therein must be thoroughly cleaned upon the completion of each day's use.



## GARBAGE AND SWILL.

1. The vehicles and other apparatus used in the collection of garbage and swill must be so constructed as to prevent the escape of offensive odors therefrom.
2. The sorting of garbage or swill upon the sidewalk, transferring it from one container to another, or in vehicles, while on a public street, is strictly prohibited.
3. Vehicles must be kept closed while on the public street, except while garbage or swill or receptacles containing the same are actually being loaded thereon.
4. Swill shall be transported in barrels, boxes, or other receptacles which are water tight, and are strongly constructed of metal or of some hard wood and fitted with covers sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of offensive odors.
5. Garbage shall be transported in tight vehicles, so constructed that liquids will not leak therefrom; said vehicles to be covered with adequate metallic covers to prevent the escape of offensive odors, or it may be transported in tight barrels or boxes constructed of metal or hard wood, and fitted with tight-fitting covers. The vehicles used in this manner must be also covered.
6. When the amount of swill collected at any one point is within three-quarters of the capacity of the aforementioned barrels or boxes, then this material must be removed from the premises in the receptacles in which it was collected.
7. This permit does not allow the collection of swill at points beyond the limits of the city of New York, nor does it permit or allow any swill to be brought into the city.
8. Garbage transported under this permit may be delivered only to the following points:
  - (a) To a dock or boat set aside by the city of New York for the receipt of garbage, offal, swill, or other refuse material.
  - (b) To plants holding a permit to dispose of such material.
  - (c) To a dump maintained by the department of street cleaning, provided said department issues a permit for the receipt thereof.
9. Swill collected under this permit may be disposed of by any of the following methods:
  - (a) It may be delivered to any dock or boat set aside by the authorities of the city for the reception of garbage, offal, swill, or other similar material.
  - (b) It may be delivered to a plant holding a permit from the department of health to treat such material.
  - (c) It may be delivered to persons within the city holding permits to keep hogs and swine.
  - (d) It may be taken to any place without the city.
10. All vehicles and the containers therein must be thoroughly cleaned upon the completion of each day's use.

**House Boats—Permits for Location and Use of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1912.)**

*Resolved*, That the following additional section, to be known as section 157a of the Sanitary Code, be and the same is hereby adopted:

SEC. 157a. No houseboat while used or occupied as such, shall be moored, anchored, or located in the waters of any inlet or bay, except the upper or lower bay of New York Harbor, without a permit in writing therefor from the board of health of said city, and subject to the rules and regulations of the said board; and no persons shall use or occupy for living purposes any such boat so moored, anchored or located in the waters aforesaid, unless a permit for such boat has been issued as herein provided."

---

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this publication  
may be procured from the SUPERINTEND-  
ENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing  
Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy.  
Subscription price, per year . . . . \$2

---